

Problems With The Fixed Stars: Do Exoplanets Really Exist?

ANSWER: NO.

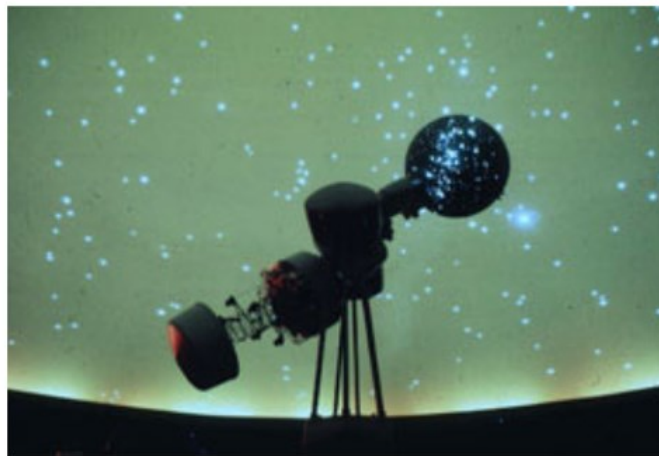
Nature Does Not Make Mistakes

People Do. If This Was Based on Natural Principle

No Flaws Would Be Found

Fakin' The Space Station is Explained Towards The End of This Article

<http://neave.com/planetarium/>



A traditional planetarium projector

While the fact that we base planetarium projectors on the Ptolemaic model of the universe that was developed almost 2,000 years ago may seem impressive, a better test of the model is how long the model was accepted by society. In this case, the Ptolemaic model was not seriously challenged for over 1,300 years. When and why it finally needed to be replaced will be described in the next subunit.

The stars in the sky move as if all attached to a large dome. This is impossible if we assume they are suns with planets. They would all have to be impossibly some imagined infinite distance away from Earth and yet somehow they show no parallax, no change of relative distance from each other. The shapes of the constellations do not change over the course of the year as one would expect in a three dimensional ‘big bang’ explosion based model.

relative distances between the stars? How does the cosmic scale used by today's astronomers make any sense? The history of the speed of light is not what you might think and will be the subject of a future article. The velocity of light is an idea and the truth is it has never been measured. The velocity of light is mathematical fiction. Light might be best described as a pressure or intensity effect that propagates instantaneously.

Stellar Parallax Is Fudged!

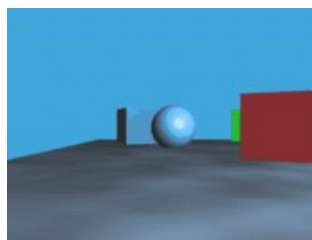
"The angles involved in these calculations are very small and thus difficult to measure. The nearest star to the Sun (and thus the star with the largest parallax), Proxima Centauri, has a parallax of 0.7687 ± 0.0003 arcsec. This angle is approximately that subtended by an object 2 centimeters in diameter located 5.3 kilometers away."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallax#Stellar_parallax

The constellations are not supposed to have changed shape in thousand and thousands of years. Any supposed alteration to the shapes we see in the heavens is based on theory and speculation and mathematical model fudging alone and is undetectable and won't be noticeable for millions of years (or something to that effect).

Newton's Sun centered Universe is long gone and he would think the Big Bang model insane. Newton and the rest of the heliocentrists believed the Sun sat motionless at the center of the Universe. This is not the model used today.

What the Stars lack- The stars never do this:



We'd expect little to no parallax due to an imagined rotation of the Earth. But we do expect to see parallax due to the Earth's supposed motion across the solar system. The shapes and relative positions of the stars in the sky would always be changing and there would be no set of constellations to navigate the world by.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallax>

"As an indication of exactly how good the Ptolemaic model is, modern planetariums are built using gears and motors that essentially reproduce the Ptolemaic model for the appearance of the sky as viewed from a stationary Earth. In the planetarium projector, motors and gears provide uniform motion of the heavenly bodies. One motor moves the planet projector around in a big circle, which in this case is the deferent, and another gear or motor takes the place of the epicycle."

http://www.polaris.iastate.edu/EveningStar/Unit2/unit2_sub1.htm

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptolemy>

The compounded motions of the modern mainstream patchwork cosmological model literally compounds the problem of the "Fixed Stars". The shapes of the constellations and the relative distance of the stars do not change as the Earth moves around the Sun over the course of a year, or at least that is the model we are taught. This is not what one would expect in a real life, three dimensional existence.

We can see how this model is flawed and how the geocentric model of Ptolemy better describes what we experience and what we can actually demonstrate with experiment. Modern cosmological 'physics' is not science and is propaganda and a religion. Check out the article index to read more about this.

Keep in mind that in the modern mainstream model of the Cosmos the stars are supposed to be suns moving through the galaxy in some manner. And yet all of these stars all move as one, and as if centered on the Earth.

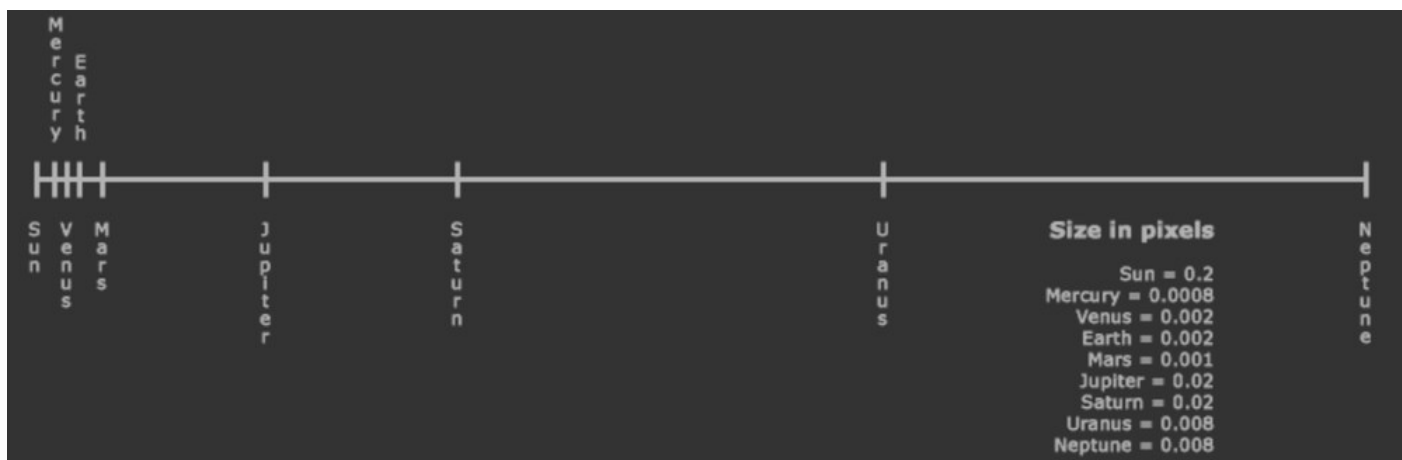
The more complex model is obviously the patch work one of modern "science" that is based on mathematical fudging, logical error and intellectual dishonesty. Ptolemy was right. The evidence shows the Earth is motionless and that we cannot apply the principles of mechanical physics to the motions of the heavens.

Today we would say the motions of the heavenly bodies can best be described with plasma physics.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasma_\(physics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plasma_(physics))

THE FIXED STARS MOVE AS ONE!

THERE IS NO ROOM IN THE HEAVENS FOR STARS TO BE SOLAR SYSTEMS WITH PLANETS. Look at the distances in the heliocentric model and ask yourself if this makes sense with what you see in the sky.



Distance of the Planets From Our Sun

"Three years ago, for my granddaughter's science fair project, she wanted to do the "walkable scale solar system", so we went online and found the "Earth as a peppercorn" article (just google it) and decided to do that... "...but Abu! I want to do the Earth as a marble!" she said, so "no problem" says I, as I get the calipers, calculator and a notepad to do the conversion. For 6th graders... not so walkable anymore. We placed an 8' diameter round carpet on the floor of the auditorium to serve as our Sun (2.5m across), in the center of which was our scale display, along with take-away pamphlets explaining the actual distances and scales involved, along with where to find the planets, either linearly (along state road #1) or as a current model (with planets in actual relative positions. Linearly, we posted water-resistant posterboard signs on the side of the road along the route from San Juan towards Caguas (fudging a bit so that a car could safely park to get out and read the signs).

The Route:

Sun - 2.5 m dia. (8')

Mercury - 8.7 mm - 105 m

Venus - 2.2 cm - 195 m

Earth - 2.3 cm (1") - 270 m (1 AU)

-Moon - 6 mm (about 1/4")- 70 cm (about 28") from Earth

Mars - 1.2 cm - 412 m

Asteroid Belt - 2 mm (ground to dust) - 540-945 m

Jupiter - 25 cm (about the size of a basketball)- 1.4 km

Saturn (planet) - 21 cm (about the size of a volleyball) (+ rings - 45 cm across) - 2.6 km

Uranus - 9.1 cm (slightly smaller than a softball) - 5.2 km

Neptune - 8.9 cm (slightly smaller than a softball) - 8.1 km

Pluto/Eris/Kuiper Belt – 1 mm / 1 mm / packet of restaurant salt - 8-15 km"

<http://countschlick.deviantart.com/art/The-Solar-System-to-Scale-340460688>

Compare the distance of the planets from the Sun to the distance between the "Fixed Stars". Compare the proportions and please take notice that the constellations never change shape as the Earth is supposed to go from one side of the solar system to the other This is not what we'd expect in a three dimensional "big Bang " explosive type Universe. Notice how far away the planets are in terms of sun diameters and compare to where they would be in the heavens if the stars were Suns with planets like ours. The planets would be effected by the gravity of the other Suns. They are all visually too close together and the stars are not visually far enough apart to allow for those stars to be Suns with planets, according to the model of the heliocentric Solar System and the imagined distance to the planets. Modern science is a patchwork of illogic. We have to believe the mainstream explanation that is based on the house of cards in the first place. This is an example of circular reasoning. The mainstream model with its distances based on all prior assumptions is

nonsense and nothing more. We have to check our eyes and mind at the door to accept the authority of the mainstream propaganda system.

No Room For Any Planets. The 'FIXED STARS' are named that for a reason.

Plasma Physics would Better Explain our Heavenly Observations

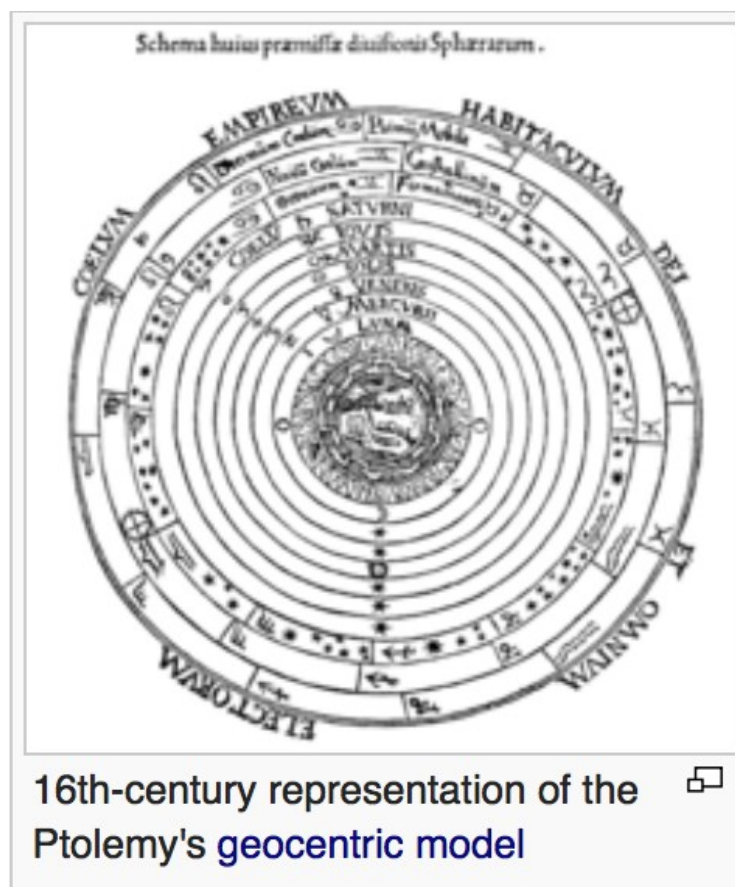


3D

In a 3 dimensional Universe, stars should never be arranged in easily identified constellations. The sky should always be changing. Parallax is real and can be easily demonstrated and is how we can tell a 3d film from a 2d film. Navigation by stars would not be possible in an true explosive type Universe. There is no logical reason for all those stars to move as one and act as if projected onto a dome and yet somehow actually be evidence of a Big Bang. Thats the thing, the visual evidence shows us the modern concept of the Universe is wrong. Not only that it also shows us that the Heliocentric model should never have been adopted in the first place. It is only through control of the University system and intense centuries long propaganda, were the Royals able to convince the mass public to ignore not only their own senses but common sense and logical reasoning and real science itself, in favor of a new religion. I can only think that the timing of the adoption of Heliocentricity after Columbus' discovered the New World is a tell. That combined with the printing press enabled the Pilgrims to colonize America and this was the first time any European group were able to establish their own civilization far removed from the Royal Control System. The ocean protected them. It's a shame it didn't last. The Church has always been controlled by the nobility as has the banking industry and university system. In fact that run the whole show and the rest of us just work on the farm.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parallax>

"the *Almagest* is a 2nd-century Greek mathematical and astronomical treatise on the apparent motions of the stars and planetary paths, written by Claudius Ptolemy (Greek: Κλαύδιος Πτολεμαῖος, *Klaúdios Ptolemaĩos*; c. AD 100 – c. 170). One of the most influential scientific texts of all time, its geocentric model was accepted for more than twelve hundred years from its origin in Hellenistic Alexandria, in the medieval Byzantine and Islamic worlds, and in Western Europe through the Middle Ages and early Renaissance until Copernicus."



The cosmology of the *Syntaxis* includes five main points, each of which is the subject of a chapter in Book I. What follows is a close paraphrase of Ptolemy's own words from Toomer's translation.

- The celestial realm is spherical, and moves as a sphere.
- The Earth is a sphere.
- The Earth is at the center of the cosmos.
- The Earth, in relation to the distance of the fixed stars, has no appreciable size and must be treated as a mathematical point.
- The Earth does not move.

The Books:

- **Book I contains an outline of Aristotle's cosmology: on the spherical form of the heavens, with the spherical Earth lying motionless as the center, with the fixed stars and the various planets revolving around the Earth. Then follows an explanation of chords with table of chords; observations of the obliquity of the ecliptic (the apparent path of the Sun through the stars); and an introduction to spherical trigonometry.**
- Books VII and VIII cover the motions of the fixed stars, including precession of the equinoxes. They also contain a star catalogue of 1022

stars, described by their positions in the constellations. The brightest stars were marked first magnitude ($m = 1$), while the faintest visible to the naked eye were sixth magnitude ($m = 6$). Each numerical magnitude was twice the brightness of the following one, which is a logarithmic scale. This system is believed to have originated with Hipparchus. The stellar positions too are of Hipparchan origin, despite Ptolemy's claim to the contrary.

- Book IX addresses general issues associated with creating models for the five naked eye planets, and the motion of Mercury.
- Book X covers the motions of Venus and Mars.
- Book XI covers the motions of Jupiter and Saturn.
- Book XII covers stations and retrograde motion, which occurs when planets appear to pause, then briefly reverse their motion against the background of the zodiac. Ptolemy understood these terms to apply to Mercury and Venus as well as the outer planets.
- Book XIII covers motion in latitude, that is, the deviation of planets from the ecliptic.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almagest>

Seeing Stars

“But it needs to be accurately aligned with the main scope, and there are always adjusters for this purpose. But first you need to find an object in the main telescope, so choose the lowest magnification and to make life a great deal easier, start in daytime by finding a distant object in the main scope.”

"This is for two reasons. One, it's easier to find a distinctive object by day, such as a TV aerial or chimney pot. Two, it will stay still, unlike astronomical bodies, *which move surprisingly quickly through the sky as the Earth turns.*" http://www.popastro.com/help/help.php?title_page=starting%20to%20use%20your%20telescope

Planets: A Small Matter of Focus

“The second factor is in the images themselves. At present, both Venus and Mars are far away and, as a result, show very small disks, 22 and 13 arc seconds respectively, as compared to Jupiter, 34 arc seconds. This has two effects. **First, any detail on these planets is very much smaller in size than the detail on Jupiter. In fact, no detail is ever visible on Venus except for its phase (slightly more than half). On Mars you may see a tiny polar cap and a faint smudge or two on the rest of the disk. Secondly, their small size makes them more subject to the degradation of "seeing," turbulence in the Earth's atmosphere. As a result of these two factors, seeing detail on Mars is a challenge even in much larger telescopes than yours!**”

"Finally, there is the question of your eyepieces. Planetary observing is probably the most challenging aspect of visual astronomy, because the planets are so small. The planets require much more magnification than any other object you're likely to look at, except for very close double stars. Your eyepieces give you 26x and 65x, whereas serious planetary observing begins at around 150x, and is mostly carried out at 200x to 300x. The short focal length of your telescope, while providing fine wide-field views of deep sky objects, is not well suited for high magnifications. The shortest focal length eyepiece commonly used, 4mm, will only get you 162x, which is only barely adequate for planetary observing. Even then, the small aperture of your telescope may preclude using this high a magnification.“

<http://physics.stackexchange.com/questions/25637/how-to-correct-flares-and-sharply-focus-on-my-telescope-when-viewing-planets>

Questions?

How can we focus on one star or distant object here on Earth and then be able to see all the stars in focus through the telescope if the stars are supposed to be physical suns all different & nearly unimaginable distances from us? One star would be say 5 light years away and another some 200 light years. Yet all move as if they are glued to a single dome around the Earth. Empirical evidence, logic and our senses tell us that the modern Cosmological Model is deeply flawed and is nothing but propaganda and another religion. Stars and planets, the Sun and Moon, would seem to be plasma related atmospheric optical effects, similar to the rainbow. The Earth has magnetic field, this and the stars were traditionally used to navigate the world. We can see that both the stars and the magnetic field can be considered as empirical evidence for the Ptolemaic Model. This geocentric model is predicated on the concept that mechanical laws we can demonstrate here on Earth do not necessarily apply to the motions of the heavenly bodies. Today we have plasma physics which demonstrates how ionized gases work. It's how and why a light bulb works.

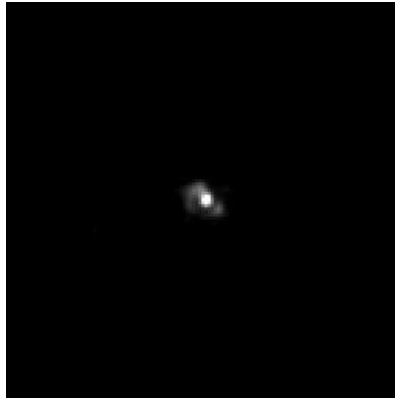
Mass Suggestion and Mass Visualizations: Being Told What You Are Seeing Even When It Is A Lie

“The mechanism of a collective hallucination of the kind we have explained is clearly seen at work in this example. On the one hand we have a crowd in a state of expectant attention, on the other a suggestion made by the watch signalling a disabled vessel at sea, a suggestion which, by a process of contagion, was accepted by all those present, both officers and sailors.

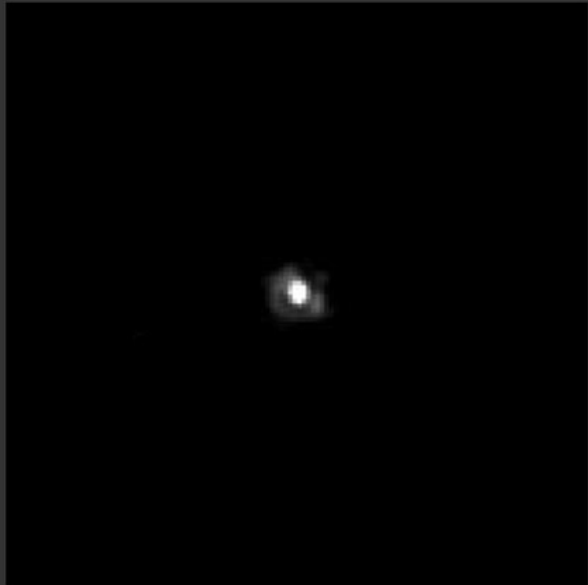

It is not necessary that a crowd should be numerous for the faculty of seeing what is taking place before its eyes to be destroyed and for the real facts to be replaced by hallucinations unrelated to them. As soon as a few individuals are gathered together they constitute a crowd, and, though they should be distinguished men of learning, they assume all the characteristics of crowds with regard to matters outside their speciality. The faculty of observation and the critical spirit possessed by each of them individually at once disappears. An ingenious psychologist, Mr. Davey, supplies us with a very curious example in point, recently cited in the Annales des Sciences Psychiques, and deserving of relation here. **Mr. Davey, having convoked a gathering of distinguished observers, among them one of the most prominent of English scientific men, Mr. Wallace, executed in their presence, and after having allowed them to examine the objects and to place seals where they wished, all the regulation spiritualistic phenomena, the materialisation of spirits, writing on slates, &c. Having subsequently obtained from these distinguished observers written reports admitting that the phenomena observed could only have been obtained by supernatural means, he revealed to them that they were the result of very simple tricks. “The most astonishing feature of Monsieur Davey’s investigation,” writes the author of this account, “is not**

the marvelousness of the tricks themselves, but the extreme weakness of the reports made with respect to them by the non-initiated witnesses. It is clear, then," he says, "that witnesses even in number may give circumstantial relations which are completely erroneous, but whose result is that, if their descriptions are accepted as exact, the phenomena they describe are inexplicable by trickery. The methods invented by Mr. Davey were so simple that one is astonished that he should have had the boldness to employ them; but he had such a power over the mind of the crowd that he could persuade it that it saw what it did not see." Here, as always, we have the power of the hypnotiser over the hypnotised. Moreover, when this power is seen in action on minds of a superior order and previously invited to be suspicious, it is understandable how easy it is to deceive ordinary crowds."

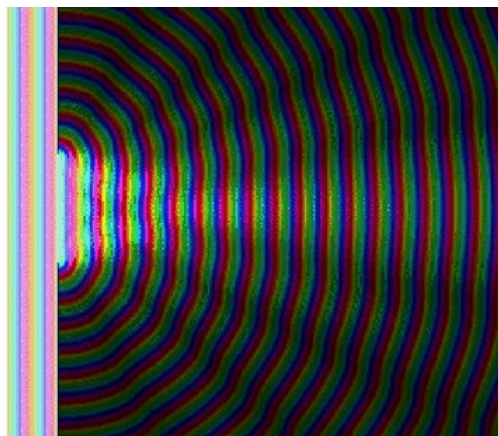
<https://socserv2.socsci.mcmaster.ca/~econ/ugcm/3ll3/lebon/Crowds.pdf>



Plasma Physics

	<p>JUNE 5th, 2004. Epsilon Boötes A-B.</p>  <p>6" F/6 MN @ F/59. ToUcam. D. Peach</p>
<p>How a star's Airy disk looks in a telescope (due to atmospheric disturbance)</p>	<p>Epsilon Boötis, a very close double star at 2.8 arc-seconds in the constellation Boötes, is split here at high power, revealing the beauty of this blue and yellow pair, and also clearly showing the diffraction rings, very much as they appear in the eyepiece. This excellent photo courtesy of Damian Peach.</p>

Light coming in from this direction, passes through a hole in an opaque barrier



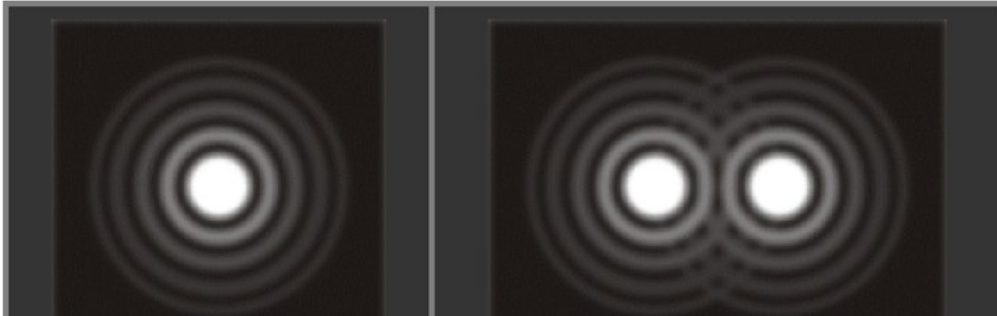
Waves, coming in from the left, and passing through a hole. Notice how the waves that go straight through the hole are brighter, and as the angle from the centerline goes up or down, you can see the waves get alternately darker and brighter. That's the interference pattern.

The hole represents the opening of your telescope.

Airy Disk

So now in the case of your telescope the circular opening of the telescope creates a circular interference pattern.

Because of this interference pattern, when you make an image of a star, it does NOT focus to a perfect point. Rather, it focuses to a disk, and if you set your telescope for high magnification and examine the image carefully, you can see that there is a disk with faint rings around it -- this is the interference pattern that is caused by the circular aperture of your telescope. In fact, this is a special interference pattern and it has a special name -- the "Airy disk" -- named after Sir George Biddell Airy, an English astronomer who described this pattern mathematically in 1834.



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<http://www.rocketmime.com/astronomy/Telescope/ResolvingPower.html>

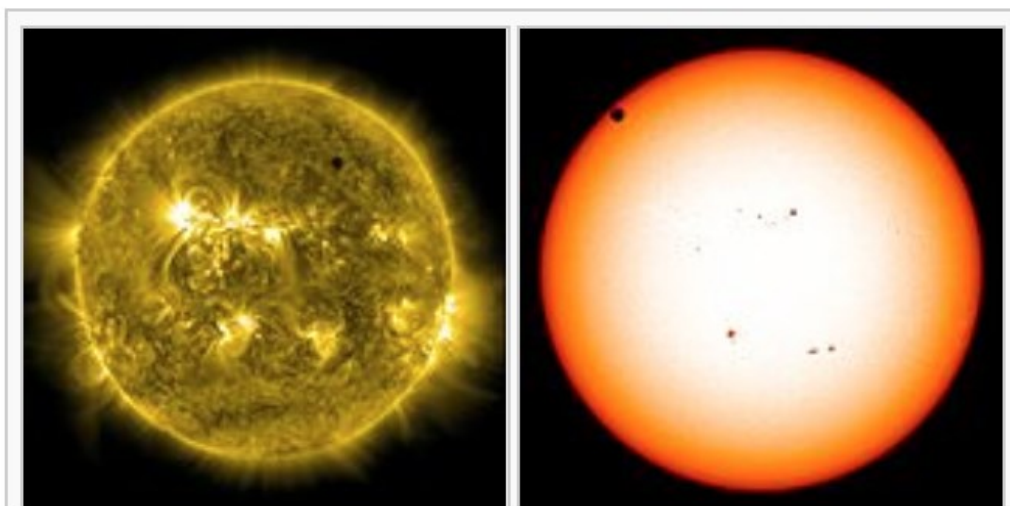
A HUGE PROBLEM: THE TRANSIT OF VENUS

The Sun will be brighter than any object in front of it.

We should not expect to see a sharp planet silhouette considering the brightness of the Sun, the planet would simply be either a blurry speck or (more likely and realistically) not seen at all.

The other problem is focus. A lens cannot focus on a background and foreground object at the same time. The planet Venus is supposed to be some incredible distance from the Sun. How could both objects appear in focus even if we could magically focus in on the planet that should not be seen?

The reason why the Stars are not seen during the day is supposed to be a result of the blue sky being too bright. The even brighter white spot that the Sun creates in the sky merely compounds this problem. No space station or planets, or any other object, should be seen in the sky in front of the bright Sun for this very reason.



171 angstroms (17.1 nm) Continuous visible spectrum.

False-color ultraviolet and visible spectrum images of the 2012 transit of Venus, as taken from NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory.

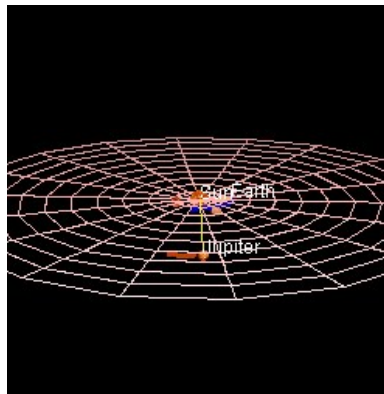
"A transit of Venus across the Sun takes place when the planet Venus passes directly between the Sun and a superior planet, becoming visible against (and hence obscuring a small portion of) the solar disk. During a transit, Venus can be seen from Earth as a small black disk moving across the face of the Sun. The duration of such transits is usually measured in hours (the transit of 2012 lasted 6 hours and 40 minutes). A transit is similar to a solar eclipse by the Moon. While the diameter of Venus is more than 3 times that of the Moon, Venus appears smaller, and travels more slowly across the face of the Sun, because it is much farther away from Earth.

"The 2012 transit of Venus, when the planet Venus appeared as a small, dark disk moving across the face of the Sun, began at 22:09 UTC on 5 June 2012, and finished at 04:49 UTC on 6 June. Depending on the position of the observer, the exact times varied by up to ± 7 minutes. Transits of Venus are among the rarest of predictable celestial phenomena and occur in pairs, eight years apart, which are themselves separated by more than a century:[2] The previous transit of Venus took place on 8 June 2004 (preceded by transits on 9 December 1874 and 6 December 1882); the next pair of transits will occur on 10–11 December 2117 and in December 2125"

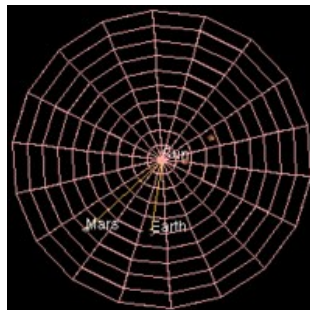
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transit_of_Venus,_2012

"Fortunately, unlike the narrow, fleeting path of visibility for a total solar eclipse, the upcoming transit of Venus will last for about 6½ hours and ..."

<http://www.skyandtelescope.com/astronomy-news/observing-news/transit-of-venus-june-56-2012/>



Why is the planet Venus so high up and not centered on the Sun as we'd expect from the (basic) heliocentric model.



Why does Venus' orbit have an inclination like the Moon's?





<http://www.nakedeyeplanets.com/movements.htm>

Why does Venus not orbit around it's supposed center of mass which is centered on the Sun?



Circular Reasoning based on prior assumption built on a House of Cards that was invented by a guy who was wrong. This is the foundation of what we've been told is "Modern Science". Turns out "SCIENCE" is more Propaganda than not.

Watch Venus Rise



“Following inferior conjunction, the planet emerges in the dawn sky as a 'morning star', rising shortly before the Sun. Seen through a telescope, the planet appears as a large crescent, facing Eastward to the Sun below the horizon. The planet moves further away from the Sun as each day passes (i.e. its solar elongation slowly increases westwards) and the planet gradually brightens as it does so. Telescopes show a shrinking but thickening crescent during this period, as the planet slowly recedes from the Earth in space. Eventually the planet reaches its greatest western elongation. When Mercury reaches this point in its orbit - and depending upon the observer's latitude - it rises up to an hour (and sometimes up to 1½ hours) before sunrise; **when Venus reaches this point, it rises around three hours before sunrise.** Mercury brightens all the way through to greatest elongation, **but Venus shines at its greatest brilliance (maximum apparent magnitude) when it reaches a point about 40° West of the Sun, when its apparent size (its angular size when seen from the Earth) and its phase - a 28% illuminated crescent - combine to best effect. Venus then dims slightly as it**

approaches greatest elongation, but it remains brilliant nonetheless. At greatest western elongation both planets show an Eastward-facing half-phase (a 50% illuminated disk) through telescopes (in theory, the dates on which an inferior planet reaches greatest elongation and when it appears half-phase should coincide, however they frequently do not because of eccentricities in the planetary orbits).

After greatest western elongation, the planet slowly begins to move back in towards the Sun (its solar elongation slowly decreases). The telescopic view changes to a gibbous phase (i.e. greater than half but less than full illumination), the planet's apparent size shrinking as it recedes further from the Earth. Mercury continues to brighten **but Venus continues to fade slightly, both planets becoming increasingly difficult to see in the morning twilight. The planet then disappears from view and passes behind the Sun, reaching a point called superior conjunction;** Mercury cannot be seen from the Earth for a couple of weeks - **and Venus for several weeks - on either side of superior conjunction.**

Our inferior planet then re-emerges in the evening sky as an 'evening star', setting shortly after the Sun and moving further away from it as each day passes (solar elongation increasing eastwards). Through a telescope, the appearance of an inferior planet during an evening apparition plays out in the reverse order to that of its morning apparition; it emerges in the evening sky as a small gibbous phase, slowly increasing in apparent size as the planet approaches the Earth in space. Mercury slowly dims during this period but Venus brightens, both planets eventually reaching their greatest eastern elongation. Depending upon the observer's latitude, Mercury then sets up to an hour (and sometimes up to 1½ hours) after sunset; Venus sets around three hours after sunset. **At greatest eastern elongation both planets show a Westward-facing half-phase through telescopes. The planet then moves back in towards the Sun, Mercury fading and Venus brightening, the latter reaching its second greatest brilliancy point at around 40° East of the Sun, after which it slightly fades. The telescopic view during this time is that of an enlarging and thinning crescent. Our inferior planet then sinks into the evening twilight and becomes lost from view. Soon afterwards it returns to inferior conjunction and the cycle begins again”**

Note that Venus is brightest when it is on the near side of its orbit to the Earth, at a point on either side of inferior conjunction when it shows a crescent phase. Mercury, on the other hand, is brightest on the far side of its orbit - shortly before and after superior conjunction - when it shows a gibbous phase. Paradoxically, when Mercury is brightest it is virtually impossible to see, because it is then so close to the Sun. The brightness of Mercury as seen from the Earth can vary by some six magnitudes throughout its orbit - this is the greatest variation in apparent visual magnitude of any of the Solar System planets. However, this brightness variation is not seen to best effect because of the planet's continuously twilit backdrop and its proximity to the Sun.

During the course of a Venus apparition, a telescopic observer will see the planet's appearance vary from a small gibbous phase - with an apparent equatorial diameter of around 10 arcseconds (10") across - to a large crescent phase around 55 arcseconds (55") across. This large variation in apparent diameter (second only to Mars) is primarily because Venus comes closer to the Earth in space than any of the planets (a list showing the variation in apparent sizes of the planets is given in the Orbital Data Table below). Simulated 'live' views of Venus through a telescope can be seen in the accompanying article 'Venus through the Telescope'.

All of the elements described above regarding the visibility cycle of an inferior planet are brought together in the form of an animation (see below) showing a typical evening apparition of Venus, seen from the perspective of an Earthbound naked-eye/telescopic observer.

The length of time elapsed between one inferior conjunction and the next inferior conjunction (one complete appearance cycle) is about 116 days (16½ weeks) for Mercury and 584 days (just over 1½ years) for Venus. The time elapsed between any two of the same planetary aspects (or configurations) when seen from the Earth is called the synodic period; these periods are listed for all of the planets in the Orbital Data Table below.

The visibility of an inferior planet from any given location on Earth is heavily dependent upon its brightness, the observer's latitude and the season in which the planet is observed. As previously mentioned, the length of local twilight is one factor, but equally important is the angle of the ecliptic to the observer's horizon at the point where the planet is rising (morning sky) or setting (evening sky).

The ecliptic can be envisaged as a 'celestial highway'; a giant, invisible sinusoidal curve in the sky, only about half of which is above the observer's horizon at any given time. Its most Northerly point is in Gemini and its most Southerly point is directly opposite, in Sagittarius; at these points, the ecliptic 'flattens out' as the sinusoidal curve reaches its upper and lower limits (i.e. at the Sun's midsummer and midwinter positions). The ecliptic is inclined to the celestial equator at an angle of 23°.5 (this is known as the obliquity of the ecliptic) and in the night sky this angle is most evident where it cuts across the celestial equator. This happens at two points along the ecliptic: near the head of Pisces (where the Sun heads Northwards at the Vernal equinox) and at the opposite side of the sky near the head of Virgo (where the Sun heads Southwards at the Autumnal equinox).”

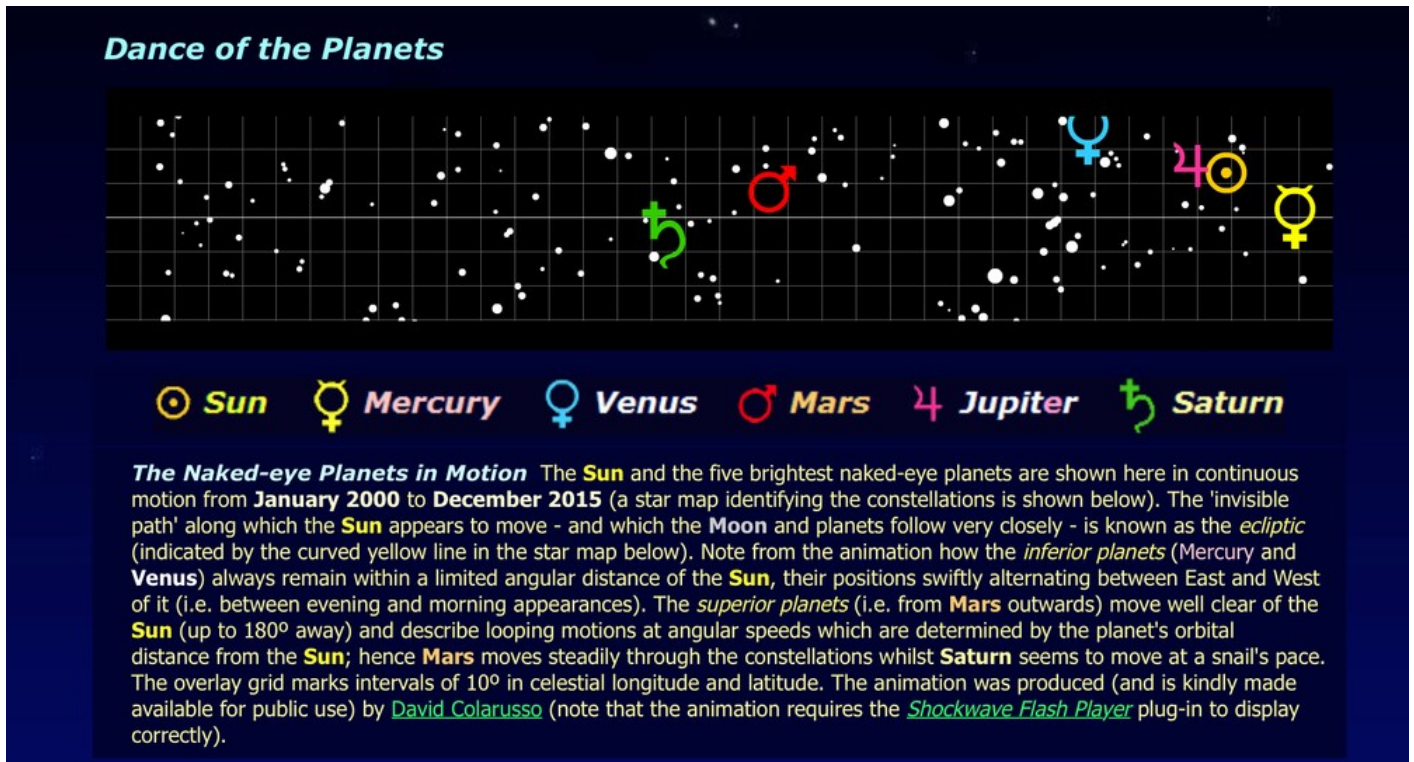
<http://www.nakedeyepplanets.com/movements.htm>

"Paradoxically, when Mercury is brightest it is virtually impossible to see, because it is then so close to the Sun. The brightness of Mercury as seen from the Earth can vary by some six magnitudes throughout its orbit - this is the greatest variation in apparent visual magnitude of any of the Solar System planets. However, this brightness variation is not seen to best effect because of the planet's continuously twilit backdrop

and its proximity to the Sun."

We are told Mercury becomes really bright and then told it's hard to see this phenomena due to the planet's proximity to the Sun? This seems like a logical fallacy as there is no evidence offered that can support the original statement, "Paradoxically, when Mercury is brightest it is virtually impossible to see, because it is then so close to the Sun."

This is an example of the fine Art of Apologetics and it shows that what we call modern science is nothing but a religion as we can see "science" is not based on logic. It is not based on evidence it is based on assumption, mathematical fudging, circular arguments, debating game, parlor tricks, con jobs and ultimately faith. This might explain the mainstream television scientist's (IE propagandist) apparent contempt for (other) religions. It's all just divide and conquer propaganda and an old obvious trick.



Modern Science is a Religion and is not based on Empirical Evidence. It is not real science. It is propaganda just like religions. Religion literally derives from the Latin word for chain. Religions (modern science is one too) are designed to keep you in the Church (which literally means circle or lead). You are considered to be little more than animals and you need a shepherd to guide you. You need a "star" to guide your behavior. You have to believe there is a bogeyman so you pay your taxes, you are a wage slave. You have to think the military can project power around the world so you pay your taxes. Get it? They scare you so you think you need "weapons of war", and they want you to think the other guy has them too. Never mind the fact that the paper trail leads through the bankers all the way to the British Monarchy and the House of Windsor. Their names are on the contracts we call treaties. This paperwork is as real as one believes it to be and guess what? Most people think Constitutions and treaties are very real. This is how it works. Those lower on the pyramid are not in the know they just follow orders. They follow a program or script in the exact same way a computer does. See? The computer like you, is programmed to perform certain tasks. The computer or the person working for a company or government will tend to do what the script says. Whether the script is called a law or a company policy. Modern business practices derive from feudalism. We still live under a feudalistic state in many real and fundamental ways. We are wage slaves paying taxes to protect ourselves from Phantom Menaces with cartoon armies.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apologetics>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecliptic>

Why can't you see stars during the day? (Beginner)



“ *I'm a teacher in a daycare. Each week we have a theme for are program. Last week it was the stars in the sky. This little boy asked me "why do stars glow at night and not during the day?" I didn't know what to answer so maybe you can help me answer this question for the little boy.*

Stars do glow during the day, but we can't see them because of the glare of sunlight. When the sun is up, the blue color in sunlight gets scattered all over the atmosphere, turning the sky the familiar bright blue color. This blue light is much brighter than the faint light coming from the stars, so it prevents us from seeing them.

If you were standing on the Moon, for instance, where there is no atmosphere, you would see the stars both day and night.

This page updated on June 27, 2015

<http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/about-us/81-the-universe/stars-and-star-clusters/stargazing/735-why-can-t-you-see-stars-during-the-day-beginner>

[Space.com](#) > [Skywatching](#)

Rare Sight: See Venus During the Day (Photo)

By Robert Roy Britt, Editor in Chief | February 12, 2014 01:26pm ET

f 199

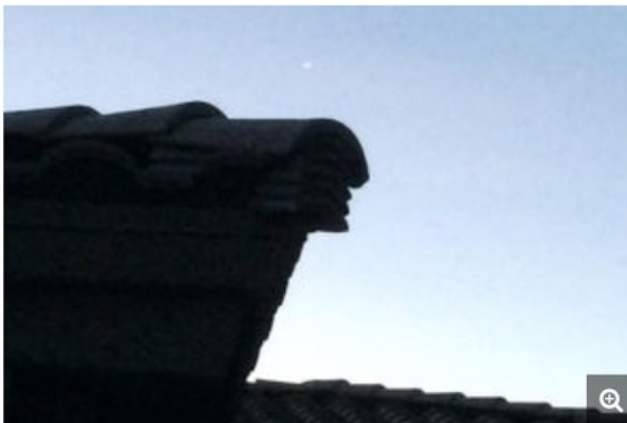
🐦 42

g+ 0

👤 1

🎵 27

MORE ▼



This photo may be rather boring, but it illustrates how to find Venus during the daytime. Taken with an iPhone, the picture shows Venus just above our home's roofline after dawn but before sunrise on Feb. 11, 2014. Having sighted the planet while it was still an obvious beacon, I was able to keep an eye on it as the sun came up and Venus was reduced to a barely visible dot of light.

Credit: Robert Roy Britt

PHOENIX — One of the more amazing sights in our sky is the planet Venus. At its best, Venus is brighter than all other celestial objects except the [sun](#) and moon. Right now, the brilliant planet is so bright that you can actually see it in the daytime, if you know where to look.

[Venus](#) doesn't make any visible light of its own. It shines by reflecting sunlight. Right now, Venus is well up in the morning sky before sunrise, and any time this week, if the sky is clear, you'll have no trouble finding it. Just go out, look east. [Venus will be the brightest thing you see](#). If

you stretch your arms out, this "morning star" will be about two fists above the horizon as the sky begins to lighten.

By the time the sun rises, Venus will be reduced to a pale pinprick of light. The trick to seeing it during the day is to prepare. Here's what you do:

<http://www.space.com/24667-rare-venus-daytime-sky-views.html>

- Find out when sunrise occurs at your location.
- Head out about 15 to 20 minutes before sunrise and find Venus. It'll be easy to spot.
- Put a [house](#), fence, tree or other object between you and the sunrise, and [sight](#) Venus next to, under or over the object so that you know

and sign Venus next to, under or over the object, so that you know exactly where it is.

- Go out again 5 to 10 minutes before sunrise and stand in the same spot, check your sighting. You might be surprised how far Venus has moved. Imagine where this movement will put Venus at sunrise.
- Wait for sunrise, and keep your eye on Venus. As the sun rises, you'll still have Venus in your sights.

As long as you know where to find it, you can theoretically find Venus until it sets in the late afternoon. Practically speaking this is hard to do if you're not experienced. But no matter: If you spotted the planet just after sunrise, you're among the select few who've seen another world during the day. [[Amazing Photos of Venus](#)]

How can the planet be so sharp and distinct? This is FAKE. The bright Sun would make seeing such a small body in front of it impossible, try to photograph a gnat in front of a huge bright flood light.

Venus would not be in silhouette and no photo filtering can magically make it appear.

The Sun will be brighter than any object in front of it.

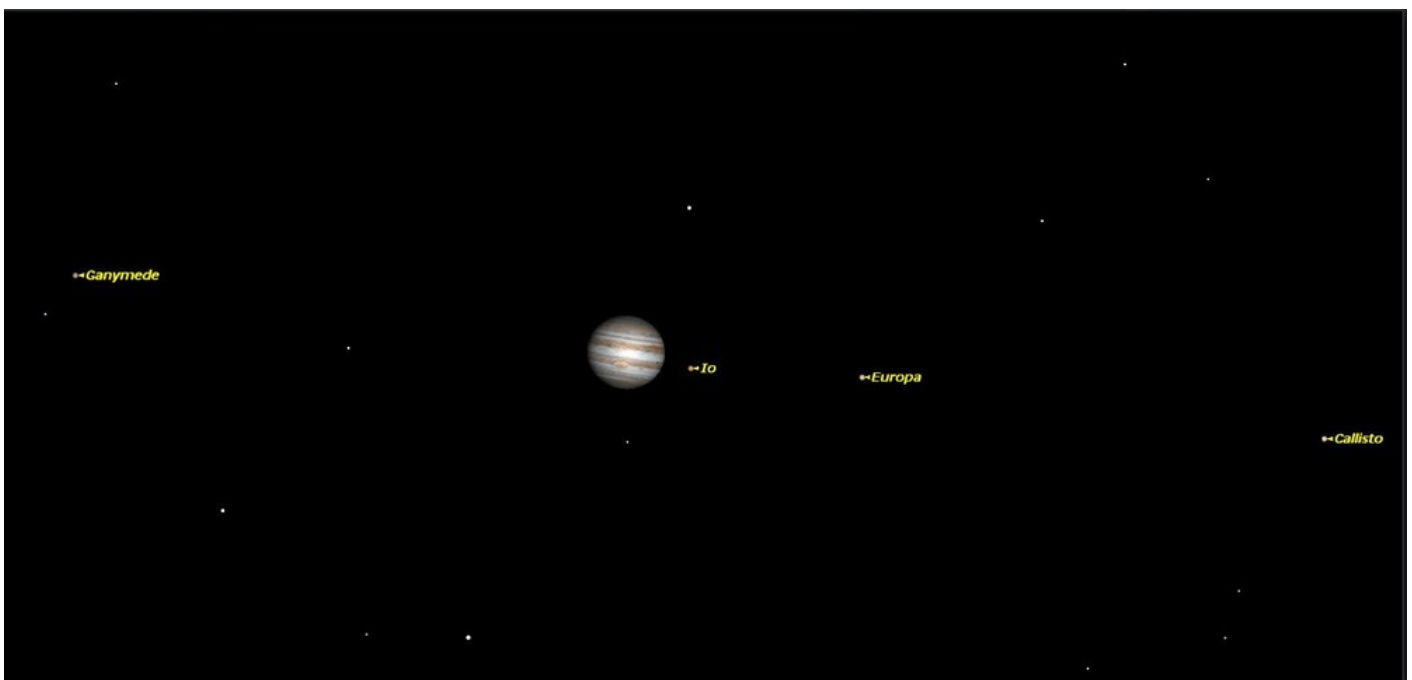
We should not expect to see a sharp planet silhouette considering the brightness of the Sun, the planet would simply be either a blurry speck or (more likely and realistically) not seen at all.

The other problem is focus. A lens cannot focus on a background and foreground object at the same time. The planet Venus is supposed to be some incredible distance from the Sun. How could both objects appear in focus even if we could magically focus in on the planet that should not be seen?

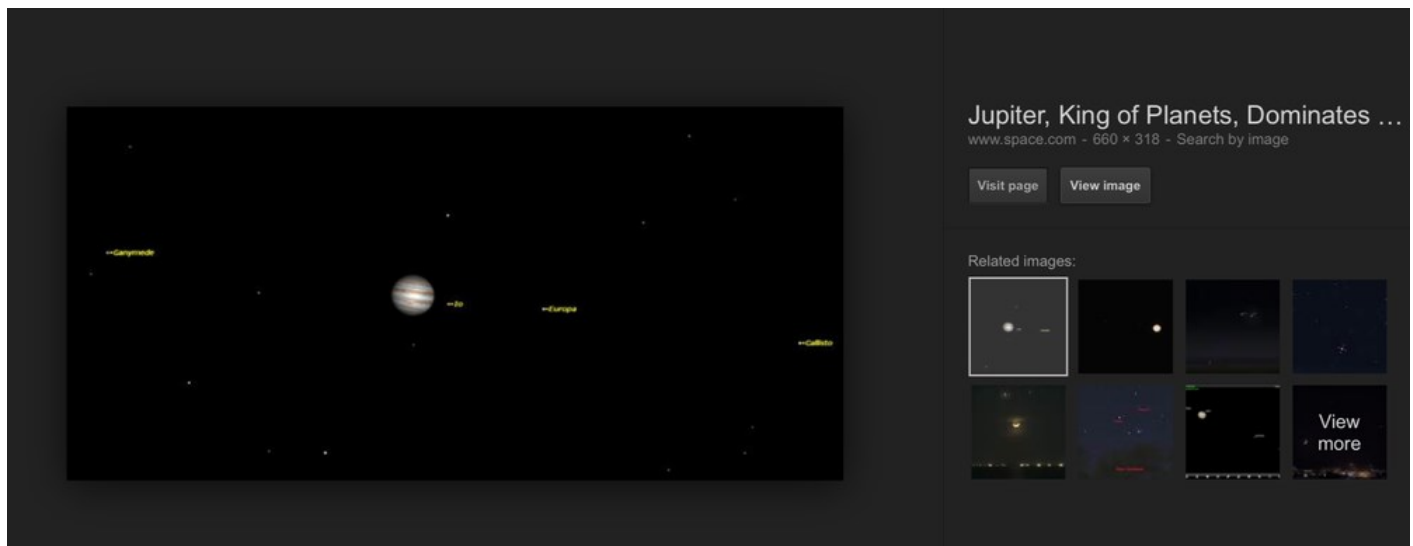
http://www.astropix.com/HTML/I_ASTROP/FOCUS/DEFS.HTM

an example of photo manipulation or fakery below:

TOO SHARP TO BE REAL!



early 15c., "deciding by one's own discretion," from Old French *arbitraire* (14c.) or directly from Latin *arbitrarius* "depending on the will, uncertain," from *arbiter* (see arbiter). The original meaning gradually descended to "capricious" and "despotic" (1640s). Related: *Arbitrarily*; *arbitrariness*.



<http://www.space.com/24890-jupiter-night-sky-skywatching.html>

“Don't Forget the Air”

“You're not just looking through your telescope at the stars, you're also looking through air -- literally tons of air. 50 miles of it straight up, and hundreds of miles when you're looking close to the horizon. That air is usually in motion, and the shifting masses of air at different temperatures cause the light to deflect. The deflection is small and subtle, but when you are looking at high magnification, it seriously affects the amount of detail you are able to see.”

<http://www.rocketmime.com/astronomy/Telescope/ResolvingPower.html>

EARTHSKY // [SCIENCE WIRE, SPACE](#)

RELEASE DATE: JUL 08, 2015

What makes Venus the brightest planet?

Venus is bright because it's nearby, because it's blanketed in highly reflective clouds and because of its location in orbit with respect to Earth now.

[AdChoices](#)

[► Venus How](#)

[► Venus Stars](#)

[► Visit Venus](#)

[► Venus Facts](#)



Venus is *much* brighter than any other planet viewed in Earth's sky. It's the third-brightest object in the sky, after the sun and moon, and right now it's at another time of *greatest brilliancy* on July 9-10, 2015. Look for Venus now in the west after sunset. It's near another very bright planet – but not as bright as Venus. The other planet is Jupiter. Click the links below to learn more about why Venus is so bright and how to see it as its brightest:

[Why is Venus bright?](#)

<http://earthsky.org/space/brightest-planet-brightest-mirrors-venus>



The same reason the planet Venus is difficult if to impossible to see during the day would make it impossible to see if it passed in front of the Sun. This holds true for Mercury too. The brightness of the blue sky makes seeing the stars and planets difficult to impossible. We do not see stars and most planets during the day. The bright spot we see in the sky and call the Sun is literally white and brighter than the surrounding blue sky. This is brighter sky than the blue sky. If it's extremely difficult to see Venus with a blue sky intervening, it would be impossible with the white bright sky caused by the Sun. The blue sky gives off light that causes objects to disappear and the bright spot of the Sun does the same but is all the more powerful.

Notice how blurry Venus looks? Compare to the image below.





Transits of Venus are among the rarest of predictable astronomical phenomena.[1] They occur in a pattern that generally repeats every 243 years, with pairs of transits eight years apart separated by long gaps of 121.5 years and 105.5 years. The periodicity is a reflection of the fact that the orbital periods of Earth and Venus are close to 8:13 and 243:395 commensurabilities.[2][3]

The last transit of Venus was on 5 and 6 June 2012, and was the last Venus transit of the 21st century; the prior transit took place on 8 June 2004. The previous pair of transits were in December 1874 and December 1882. The next transits of Venus will be on 10–11 December 2117, and 8 December 2125.[4][5][6]

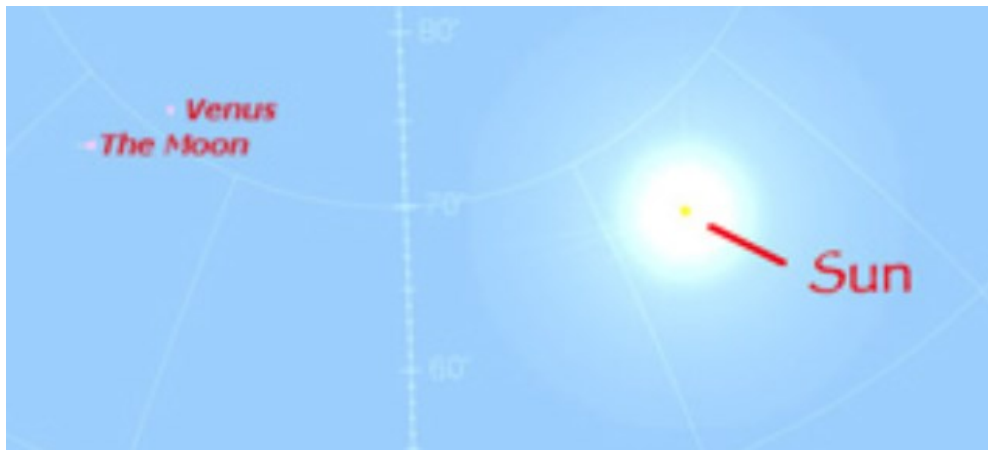
Venus transits are historically of great scientific importance as they were used to gain the first realistic estimates of the size of the Solar System. Observations of the 1639 transit, combined with the principle of parallax, provided an estimate of the distance between the Sun and the Earth that was more accurate than any other up to that time. The 2012 transit provided scientists with a number of other research opportunities, particularly in the refinement of techniques to be used in the search for exoplanets."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transit_of_Venus

Notice how blurry Venus looks?

Compare this video (*below*) to the image above.

How could the telescope be focused in on the speck that is supposed to be Venus and the much bigger Sun at the same time? Photography always entailed photo shop work and fakery, keep that in mind. Computers make film making easier.



25 million miles

Venus takes 224.7 Earth days to travel around the sun. It makes its closest approach to Earth about once every 584 days, when the planets catch up to one another. On average, it is **25 million miles (40 million km)** away at this point, though it can reach as close as **24 million miles (38 million km)**. Nov 16, 2012



[How Far Away is Venus? - Space.com](http://www.space.com/18529-distance-to-venus.html)

www.space.com/18529-distance-to-venus.html Space.com ▾

Venus / Diameter

7,520.8 mi



Earth
7.9175K mi



Mercury
3.032K mi



Mars
4.212K mi

[Feedback](#)

Sun / Diameter



864,575.9 mi



Earth
7.9175K mi



Moon
2.159K mi



Mercury
3.032K mi

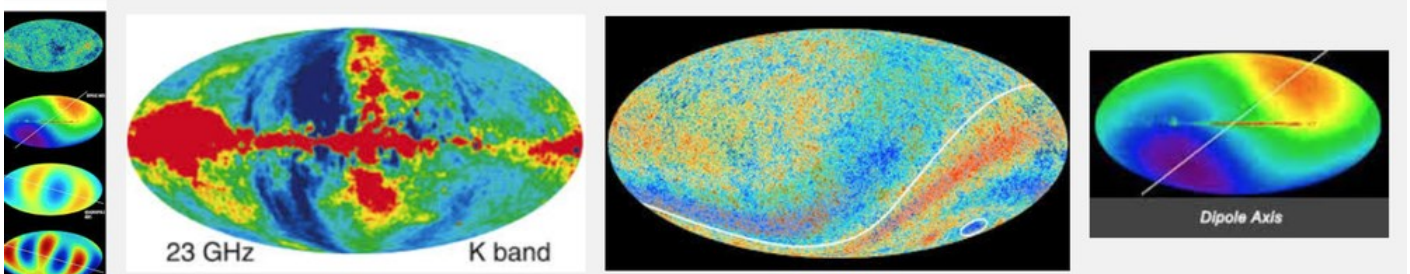
Feedback

Sun / Distance to Earth

92.96 million mi



Feedback



The infamous ‘axis of evil’ also points to this truth. But we should not be surprised if the microwave background was centered on the Earth, should we?

The Earth is clearly the most logical source of the projected celestial sphere of stars, planets the Sun and Moon. Earth has a magnetic field, and it sure looks like the unifying science, the real science, would best be described as electro chemical and this is a subject for another article.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmic_microwave_background

There are many such “paradoxes” to all of modern science and its Cosmological Model. It is a religion. You have to accept nonsense as fact. You have to accept a house of cards built on a seesaw. The fact is all the empirical data of not only our senses but actual and real

experiments have consistently shown the Earth does not move. Look at the article index of this site, the article about Einstein and Relativity being an Ether Theory and the Article about Newton, cover this subject. In fact all of the articles on this site cover this subject in one form or another. The over all thing to learn is that we live under a feudal system coated with a lot of BS. We are wage slaves and have always been. You need to think you have to pay your taxes. You need to believe in all the many layers of lies in order to convince you to pay for the military spending and so on. The problem is the evidence the media and their masters the military provided as proof of both their power and evil, fail and look more like Hollywood special effect work than not.

National Solar Observatory
Integrated Synoptic Program
(NISIP)

Transit of Venus
UT: 2012-06-06-04:20:14
Mauna Loa, HI
Composite



33 Venus' Fit Visually Across Sun

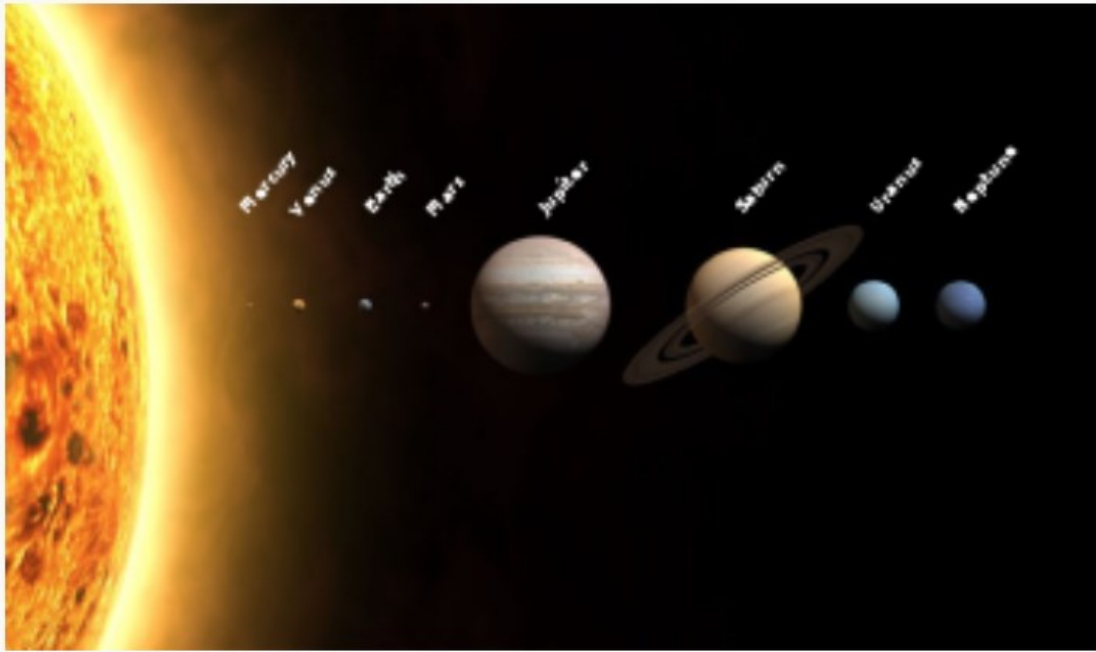
Venus Distance From Sun: 67.24 million mi

Sun/Diameter: 864,575.9 mi

Venus/Diameter: 7,520.8 mi

**115 Venus'
would fit across
the diameter of the Sun.**

Solar System



The **Sun** and **planets of the Solar System**
(distances not to scale)

"Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days."

"The duration of such transits is usually measured in hours (the transit of 2012 lasted 6 hours and 40 minutes)."

"The last transit of Venus was on 5 and 6 June 2012, and was the last Venus transit of the 21st century; the prior transit took place on 8 June 2004. The previous pair of transits were in December 1874 and December 1882. The next transits of Venus will be on 10–11 December 2117, and 8 December 2125."

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venus>

The Transit of Venus is Supposed to occur Once a Century, Followed by another occurrence 8 years later... then another century is supposed to pass before it happens again...

Compare these two videos of the motions of the solar system (below) and take careful note of the positions of Earth and Venus. Please notice how in both of those animations, Venus clearly crosses in between Earth and the Sun far more often than the supposed 100+ years (or even the 8 year pattern)

This is another flaw in the mainstream patchwork cosmology theory.

Nature does not make mistakes. People do. Notice too how the videos are not consistent with each other. Try to find a NASA animation of the Solar System that is not edited. ***Pay special attention to the number of times Venus crosses between the Earth and Sun.***

New Video of giant Jupiter rising above the city of Perth! <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXQbgPy7rtA> Solar System Video showing the 8 planets of the Solar System orbiting the Sun. As we move out from Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, towards the gas giant planets of the outer Solar System, each of the planets take longer to orbit the sun.

Simple 2D animation of planet movement during 4 years with approximate orbital speed ratio.

If Venus is supposed to orbit the Sun in a little over 224 days, the Earth in about 365, the difference works out to Venus being some 1.6 times faster. But 6 hours is 1/4 (or 0.25) difference, which would be 1.25 not 1.6. In any case the time should consistent.

Should we not expect to see the planet Venus move across the Sun day after day rather than over the course of some 6 hours?

We can see that this visual evidence contradicts the heliocentric theory.

There are many flaws in modern cosmology and this would seem to be one of them. There is an official expiation and that has to do with Venus not having a constant orbit around the Sun. The angle of its orbit changes. The Heliocentric model was sold to the public as being the simpler one. It is not. The Geocentric Ptolemaic model is the simpler one that is based on observation and experience and not theory and mathematical fidgety. Modern Science relies on circular reasoning and is a house of cards waiting to collapse.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_reasoning

The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge



Motto

Nullius in verba

(Take nobody's word for it)



[A Proper Gander](#) [About Us](#) [iMPORTANT READ ME & How To Learn To Think LINKS](#) [A Gander at The \(Slide\) Show](#)
[Article index](#) [Search Me](#)

The Foreign Members	
President	Sir Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
Website	www.royalsociety.org



Logical Fallacies» Appeal to Authority

www.logicalfallacies.info › [Fallacies of Relevance](#) › [Irrelevant Appeals](#) ▼

Explanation. An **appeal to authority** is an **argument** from the fact that a person judged to be an authority affirms a proposition to the claim that the proposition is ...

Appeal to Authority - Logically Fallacious

https://www.logicallyfallacious.com/tools/lp/.../LogicalFallacies/21/Appeal_to_Authori... ▼

(also known as: **argument from authority**, **appeal to false authority**, **argument from false authority**, ipse dixit, testimonials [form of]). Definition: Using an **authority** ...

Logical Fallacies Handlist - Carson-Newman College

https://web.cn.edu/kwheeler/fallacies_list.html ▼ [Carson–Newman University](#) ▼

Appeal to Improper Authority (Argumentum Ad Verecundium, literally "argument from that which ...

Circular Reasoning is closely related to begging the question.

Fallacies | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

www.iep.utm.edu/fallacy/ ▼ [Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy](#) ▼

You **appeal to authority** if you back up your reasoning by saying that it is The most well known examples of **circular reasoning** are cases of the Fallacy of ...

Logical Fallacies and the Art of Debate

www.csun.edu/~dgw61315/fallacies.html ▼ [California State University, Northridge](#) ▼

Jan 29, 2001 - Argumentum ad verecundiam (argument or **appeal to authority**). ... **Circular arguments** appear a lot in debate, but they are not always so easy to ...

Examples of Fallacies - YourDictionary

examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-fallacies.html ▼

Appeal to Authority - This type of fallacy is also referred to as Argumentum ad ... **Circular Argument** - Also referred to as Circulus in Probando, this fallacy is when ...

List of fallacies - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Royals Told You They Saw Venus Cross The Sun

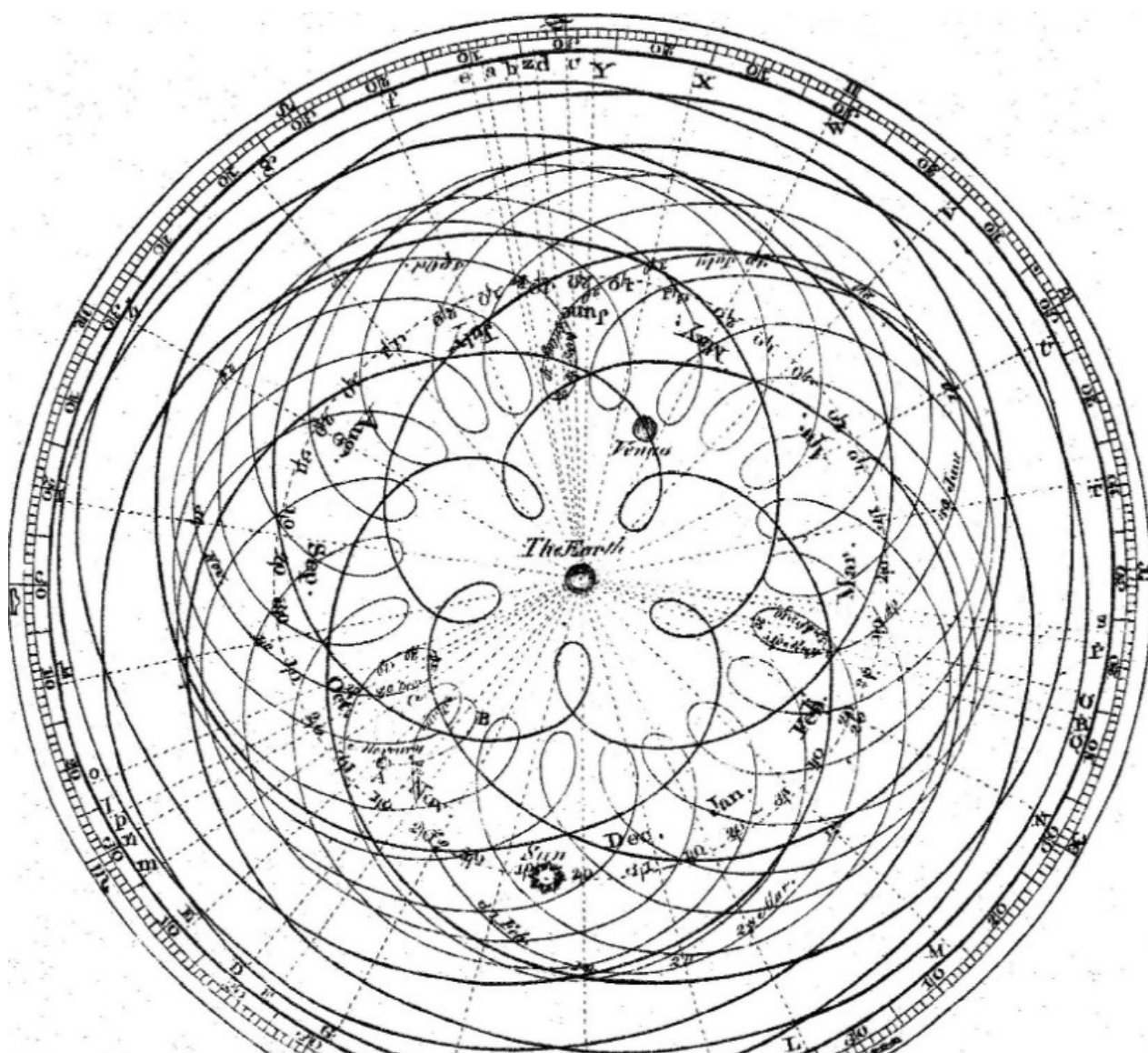
“On June 3, 1769, British navigator, Captain James Cook, British naturalist, Joseph Banks, British astronomer, Charles Green, and Swedish naturalist, Daniel Solander, recorded the transit of Venus on the island of Tahiti during Cook's first voyage around the world.[1] During a transit, Venus appears as a small black disc travelling across the Sun. This unusual astronomical phenomenon takes place in a pattern that repeats itself every 243 years. It includes two transits that are eight years apart, separated by breaks of 121.5 and 105.5 years.

These men, along with a crew of scientists, were commissioned by the Royal Society of London for the primary purpose of viewing the transit of Venus.

Not only would their findings help expand scientific knowledge, it would help with navigation by accurately calculating the observer's longitude. At this time, longitude was difficult to determine and not always precise.[2] A "secret" mission that followed the transit included the exploration of the South Pacific to find the legendary Terra Australis Incognita or "unknown land of the South."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1769_Transit_of_Venus_observed_from_Tahiti

PROPAGANDA WARNING: How could they see what they claimed and drew with the telescopes of the 1700's? How could they have seen anything at all let alone a sharply defined circle? At least they should have drawn a blurry out of focus speck, which would be closer to the truth.



There is no real evidence Venus ever passes in front of the Sun. There is no evidence Venus is a rock magically flying around in an imagined near infinite “vacuum” of space. The actual evidence points to Venus being perhaps some kind of plasma effect, like the Sun itself and the other heavenly bodies. Ptolemy had it right, in terms of being a true scientist and basing his ideas on empirical evidence, observation, logic and common sense.

*Please note as far as I am concerned Ptolemy himself is just another mythic figure, the work itself is real, but whether or not the historical figure of Ptolemy really existed is another matter.

In the case of these ancient Greek and Roman figures we simply do not have the same solid record like we do with people like Edison and Tesla.

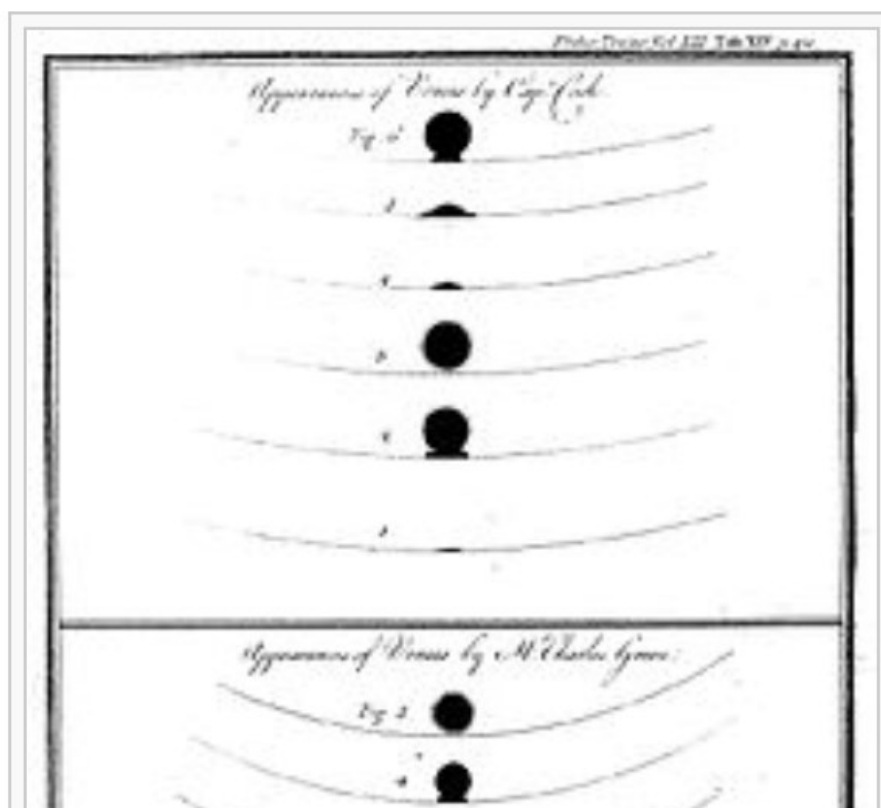
How did they observe the transit of Venus and draw it considering looking through a telescope at the Sun is apt to cause vision problems and the increased brightness would make seeing any detail like a speck, impossible.

If they used the projection method or some other filtering type method, they would be unable to discern the planet as there is no way that tiny speck could be revealed to them in that manner. There would simply not be enough visual information.

In other words no matter how one looked at the Sun, the assumption should logically be that the transit of a planet in front of the Sun, should NOT be visible at all.

“While it's easy to learn how to look at the sun as there are several right ways, there are also many wrong ways to view the Sun. The danger is obvious: its disk is so bright that prolonged, direct exposure can cause permanent damage to the retina, leading to loss of vision or blindness. To observe the Sun safely, you need to filter out more than 99% of the Sun's light before it reaches your eye.”

<http://www.skyandtelescope.com/astronomy-news/observing-news/how-to-look-at-the-sun/>





Sketchings of the 1769 Venus Transit by Captain James Cook and Charles Green, showing the "black drop effect". Note the differences in the drawings.

They Claim These Royal Society "Scientists" Saw the above through the telescope below.

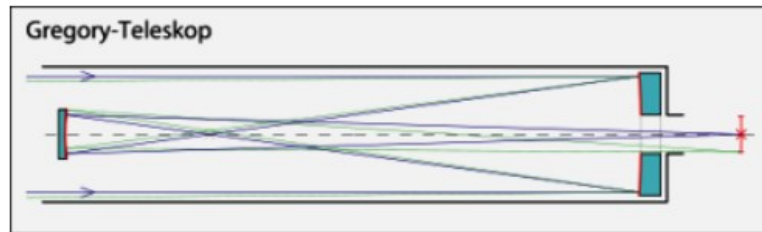
Observations

What telescope did Captain Cook use?



A brass reflecting telescope similar in appearance and optical design to those used by Captain Cook and his astronomer Charles Green at Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus on 3 June 1769. The famous Scottish instrument maker James Short made Cook's and Green's telescopes while the English maker Dudley Adams made the one shown here. Courtesy [Powerhouse Museum](#)

“James Short’s telescopes had a Gregorian design. This design was due to a Scottish mathematician James Gregory who suggested a design for a reflecting telescope in 1663, but was unable to build it himself or get someone else to build it for him. Hence the honour of building the first reflecting telescope went five years later to Isaac Newton, who presented a working model of his own design to the Royal Society in 1668.



The Gregorian design due to James Gregory is based on two mirrors: a primary mirror of parabolic shape and a secondary mirror of ellipsoid shape placed after the focus point of the primary to reflect the light back down the tube. There it passes through a small hole at the centre of the primary mirror and is then examined through an eyepiece.

James Gregory has a connection with the transit of Venus in addition to the fact that James Cook used a telescope of his design. In the same 1663 book *Optica Promota* that Gregory suggests his new reflecting telescope design he also makes the comment in a Scholium to Proposition 87 that

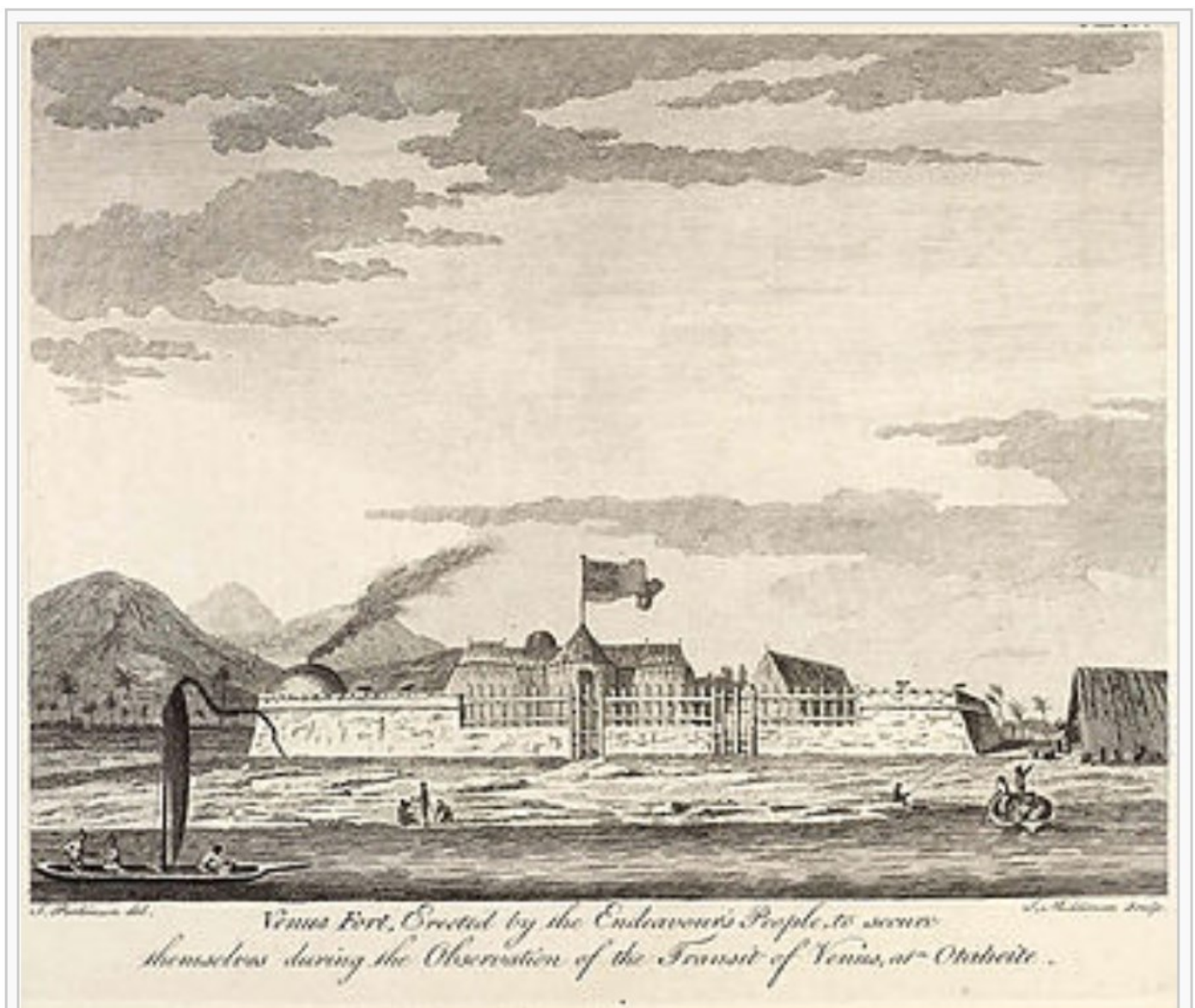
Hoc Problema pulcherrimum habet usum, sed forsan laboriosum, in observationibus Veneris, vel Mercurii particulam Solis obscurantis : ex talibus enim solis parallexis investigari poterit.

Or in English:

This prettiest of problems has a use, but perhaps a very laborious one, in the observations of Venus or Mercury obscuring a little part of the sun : indeed from such the parallax of the sun will be able to be investigated. (Translated by Ian Bruce)

Thus James Gregory did suggest using transits of Venus for solving the problem of the distance of the Sun long before Edmond Halley did in 1716. Halley receives credit as, unlike Gregory, he provided a practical method for making the measurement and not just a hint that transits could be used for the purpose.”

<https://maas.museum/observations/2012/04/11/what-telescope-did-captain-cook-use/>



"The Royal Society was very disappointed in the results of data collected from the transit and Cook's report. The Tahiti observers had trouble with the timing of the stages and their drawings were inconsistent. They later found out that this was also true with the observers at the other locations. Observers from all over noted a haze or "black drop" that seemed to follow Venus making it very difficult to record time entry point on the sun and the exit from the sun.

For what they believed to be a failure in the observation, The Royal Society decided to blame Green who died on the voyage back to England. Cook's rebuke was so sharp that it was taken from [clarification needed] the official proceedings of the Society. Green was not given the opportunity to personally present his own data nor could he defend himself."

"Halley's 1716 article called for observers to witness the transit at various places on the globe. The response from the scientific community was astounding. There were at least 120 observers at sixty-two individual posts for the 1761 transit. Observations took place not only in Europe, but also included Calcutta, Tobolsk, Siberia, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. John's in Newfoundland.[18] The 1769 viewing also proved to be a vast international endeavor.[19] Even though the Seven Years' War was going on between Great Britain and France, the British Admiralty granted safe passage for French astronomer, Alexandre Guy Pingré on his way to view the 1761 transit.[20] During Cook's journey to Tahiti, the French government instructed all its men-of-war not to harm the Endeavour, since it was 'out on enterprises of service to all mankind'.[2] With the Venus Transits, astronomers of the eighteenth century illustrated unity in the scientific community.

The entente, however, passed by noted astronomers and surveyors Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who were attacked by the French, while voyaging to (unsuccessfully) observe the 1761 Transit in Sumatra."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1769_Transit_of_Venus_observed_from_Tahiti

"Using the solar parallax values obtained from the 1769 transit, Hornsby wrote in *Philosophical Transitions* December 1771 that "the mean distance from the Earth to the Sun (is) 93,726,900 English miles." The radar-based value used today for the astronomical unit is 92,955,000 miles (149,597,000 km)."

"This is only a difference of eight-tenths of one percent."

"Considering what these astronomers had to work with, their results were *"absolutely remarkable"*.

A CASE OF ROYAL BULL or PROPAGANDA

The Aristocracy that Funds Everything Else and Has for Centuries Also Controls What They Have You Convinced is "Science"

"The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge,[1] commonly known as the Royal Society, is a learned society for science and is possibly the oldest such society still in existence.[a] Founded in November 1660, it was granted a royal charter by King Charles II as "The Royal Society".[1] The Society is the UK and Commonwealth's Academy of Sciences and fulfills a number of roles: promoting science and its benefits, recognising excellence in science, supporting outstanding science, providing scientific advice for policy, fostering international and global cooperation, education and public engagement.

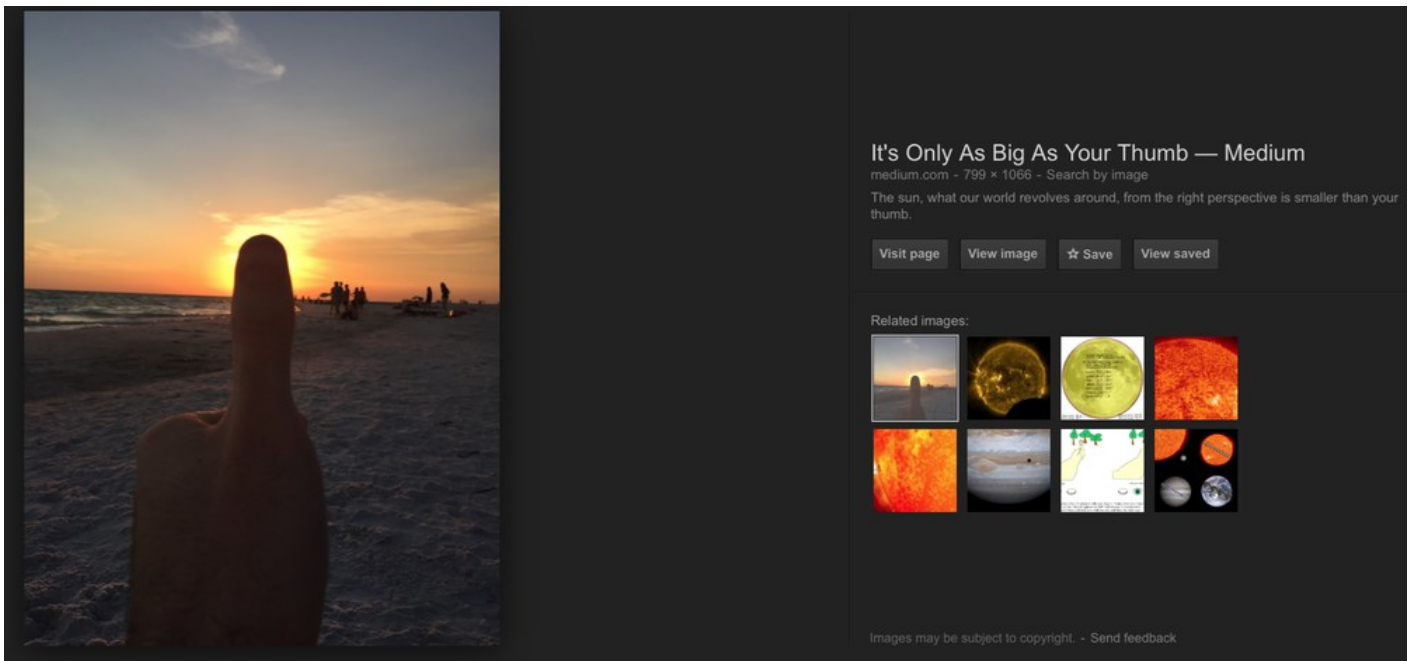
The society is governed by its Council, which is chaired by the Society's President, according to a set of statutes and standing orders. The members of Council and the President are elected from and by its Fellows, the basic members of the society, who are themselves elected by existing Fellows. There are currently about 1,450 fellows, allowed to use the postnominal title FRS (Fellow of the Royal Society), with up to 52 new fellows appointed each year. There are also royal fellows, honorary fellows and foreign members, the last of which are allowed to use the postnominal title ForMemRS (Foreign Member of the Royal Society). The current Royal Society President is Sir Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, who took up the post on November 30, 2015."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society

YOU ARE A WAGE SLAVE. The royals run the show- just follow the literal paper trail of treaties and laws all the way to the British Empire and The Royal Family. Their names not the names of the bankers are on the paperwork. This is what is hidden and the effort is about making you think you need the castle walls and people in robes

to protect you.

You do not. The wars are as fake as "space". Its all a Hollywood theatrical production.



Compare above to below

A really bright light behind a small object means you won't be able to see the small object as it will be drowned out by the light. The problem is compounded by the intervening atmosphere, dust, vapor and light pollution, which are all factors that make astronomy more difficult.

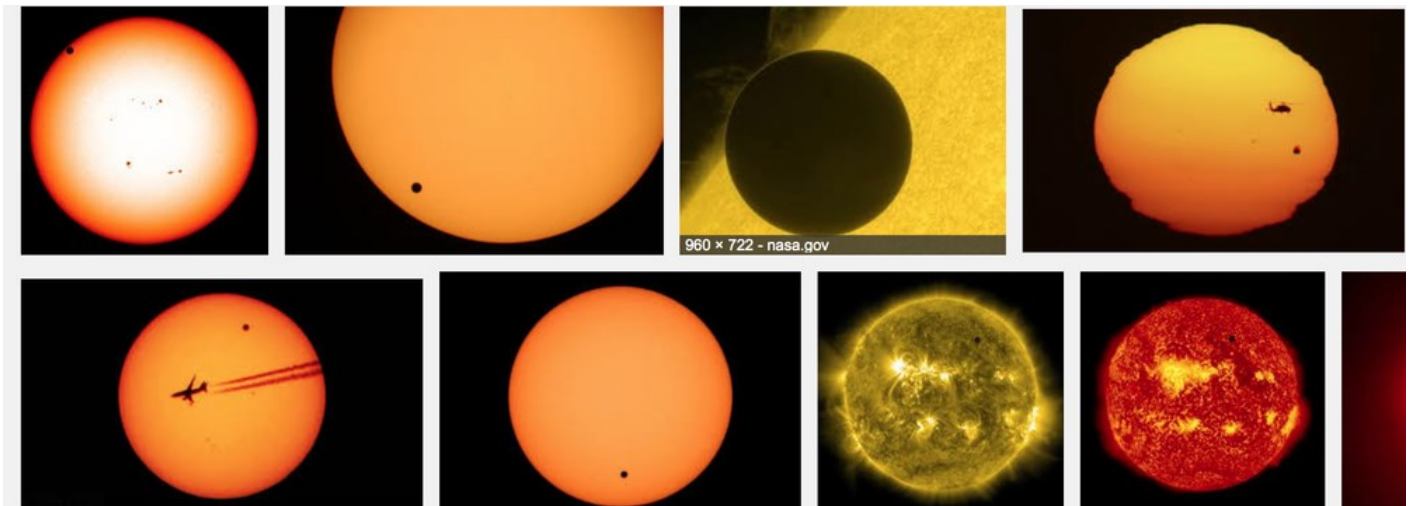


Photo Fakery? Such relatively small objects cannot look as sharp as we see them here. No matter what filter is used, the visual information would not be there in the first place. I've never seen aircraft pass in front of the Sun. Consider how small and minute those craft would actually be by looking at the illustration below. Some (ALL) of these photos have to be faked. The airplane and helicopter are too sharp, they should be more out of focus, they should be blurry and indistinct blobs if anything. Photography has always involved fakery.

Again a small object lit from behind by a much larger bright visible light source, like the Sun, means the small object disappears and cannot be seen.

http://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2009/08/23/weekinreview/20090823_FAKE_SS_index.html?_r=0

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_photography

Compare to this video, notice how the bugs are white. The bugs do not appear in silhouette when they move into or in front of the light, they disappear.

I shot this short video at around 9pm in September 2013 at the National football stadium in Ta'Qali, Malta. Thousands of flying insects gathered around the huge floodlights and some of them got roasted (the steam that can be seen around the lights).

There were so many insects in the northern town of Tarnobrzeg, about 16 miles from Budapest, that cyclists had to cover their faces and cars were barely visible, even with their headlights on.



© Xinhua /Landov / Barcroft Media

Blizzard: A car is barely visible as it travels through millions of swarming mayflies in Tahitotfalu, Hungary





© Xinhua / Landov / Barcroft Media

In the spotlight: The headlights illuminate the millions of insects that hatched along the River Danube

Note lack of silhouettes (or shadows) from the bugs that are right in front of the headlights. These bugs do not appear as sharp objects.

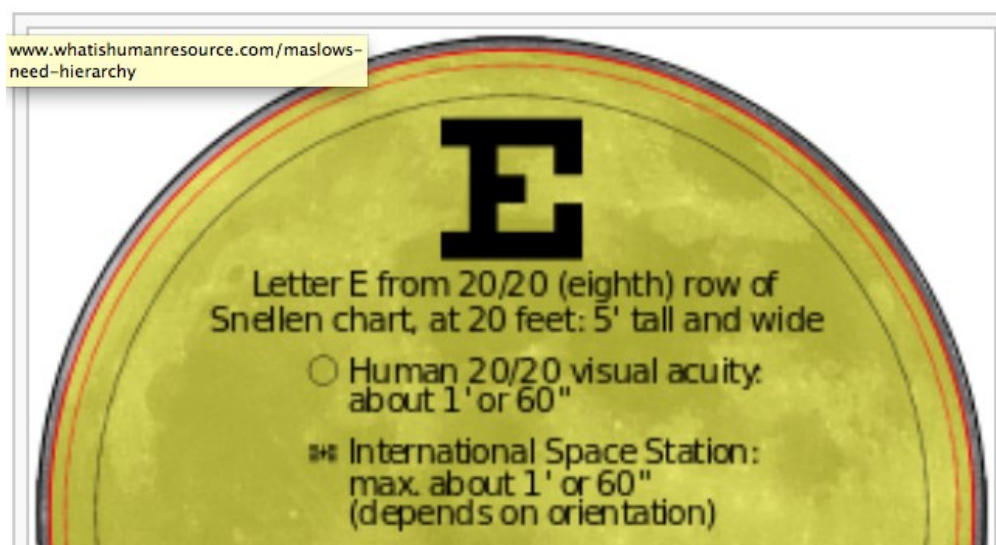
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2401766/Millions-mayflies-combine-create-blizzard-like-conditions-rise-River-Danube-Hungary.html>

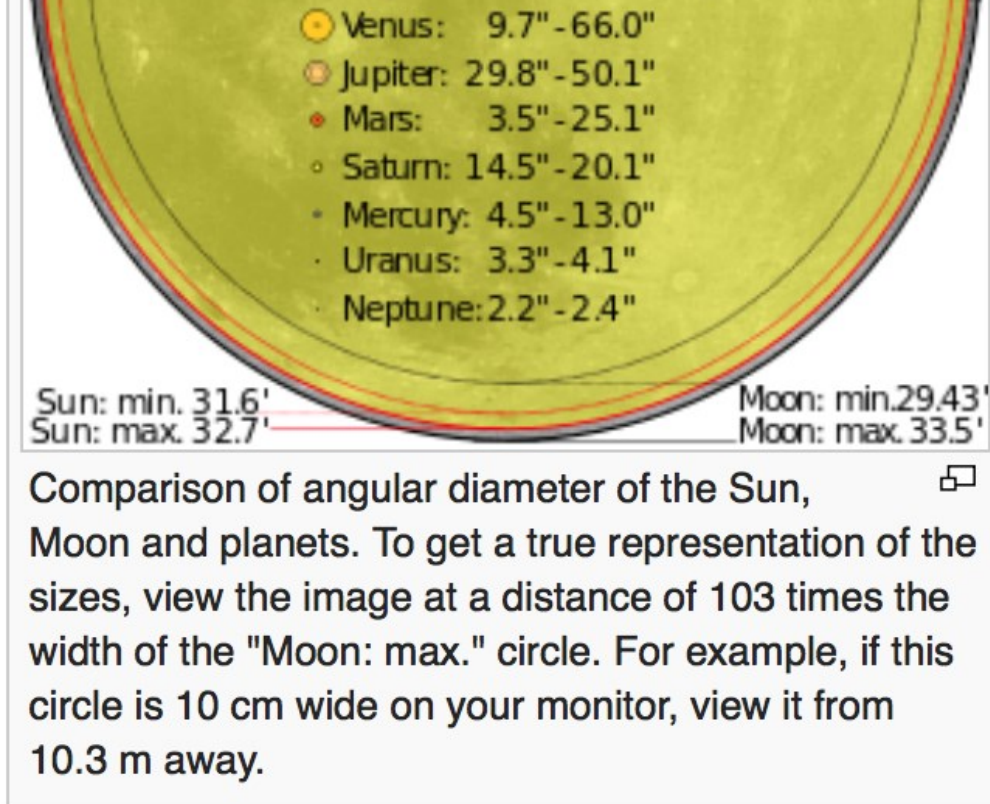


See how small of a speck Venus is and how out of focus? Both it and the Sun can't be in focus at the same time.

https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/-eZ_eHznuWUk/TWvpCxFWzbl/AAAAAAAAAQPE/X2DLI-5jNOM/s1600/Screen+shot+2011-02-28+at+8.00.28+PM.png

The SUN (The big yellow circle) Compared to other Celestial Bodies, below:





“In astronomy the sizes of objects in the sky are often given in terms of their angular diameter as seen from Earth, rather than their actual sizes. Since these angular diameters are typically small, it is common to present them in arcseconds. An arcsecond is $1/3600$ th of one degree, and a radian is $180/\pi$ degrees, so one radian equals $3600 \times 180/\pi$ arcseconds, which is about 206265 arcseconds.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angular_diameter

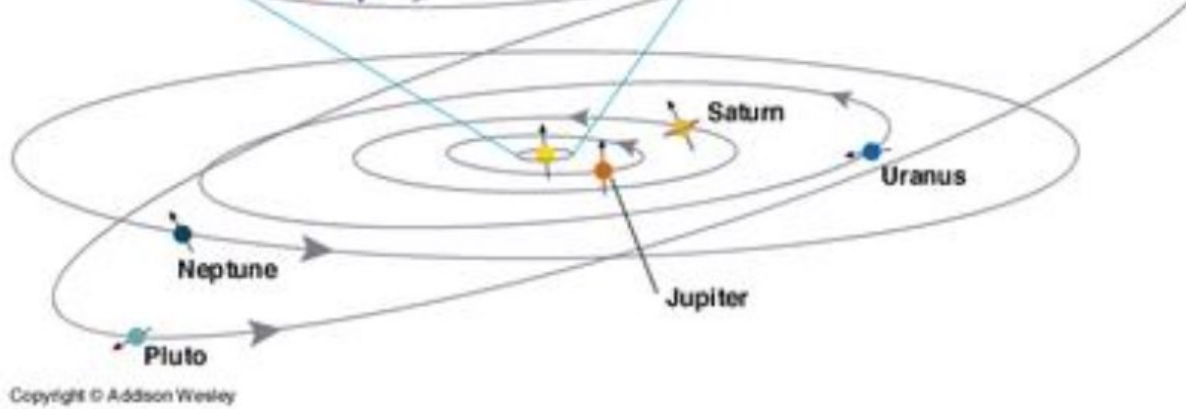
Degrees, therefore, are subdivided as follows:

- 360 degrees ($^{\circ}$) in a full circle
- 60 arc-minutes ($'$) in one degree
- 60 arc-seconds ($''$) in one arc-minute

Another flaw is Newtonian orbital mechanics. The apple actually proves Newton wrong as the apple will always fall to the Earth and a celestial body like the Moon will not. Newton incorrectly thinks an accelerated velocity can be balanced by a fixed velocity. This is obviously wrong and no mathematical calculus fudging changes that fact.

If A is a number that will forever increase and $B=3$, will A always be equal to B?





Venus / Distance from Sun

67.24 million mi



Mercury 35.98M mi

Earth 92.96M mi

Mars 141.6M mi

Venus

Planet

Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days. It has the longest rotation period of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets. It has no natural satellite. [Wikipedia](#)

Radius: 3,760 mi

Mass: 4.867×10^{24} kg (0.815 M_{\oplus})

Length of day: 116d 18h 0m

Orbital period: 225 days


Gravity: 8.87 m/s²

Density: 5.24 g/cm³

Venus is Supposed to be 78 Sun Diameters From the Sun

Sun / Diameter

864,575.9 mi



Earth 7.9175K mi

Moon 2.159K mi

Mercury 3.032K mi

Star

The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System and is by far the most important source of energy for life on Earth. [Wikipedia](#)

Distance to Earth: 92.96 million mi

Surface temperature: 5,778 K

Radius: 432,288 mi

Mass: 1.989×10^{30} kg

Magnitude: -26.74

Absolute magnitude: 4.83

THE ART OF APOLOGETICS: CHECK YOUR BRAIN AT THE DOOR PROPAGANDA TIME!

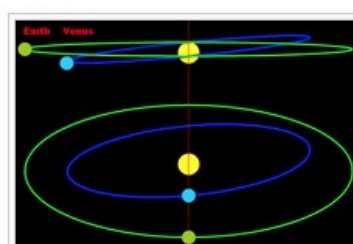


Diagram of transits of Venus and the angle between the orbital planes of Venus and Earth

OCCAM'S RAZOR BE DAMNED! THE MORE COMPLICATED MODEL IS THE ONE NASA GOES WITH

"Occam's razor (also written as Ockham's razor, and lex parsimoniae in Latin, which means law of parsimony) is a problem-solving principle attributed to William of Ockham (c. 1287–1347), who was an English Franciscan friar and scholastic philosopher and theologian. The principle can be interpreted as stating Among competing hypotheses, the one with the fewest assumptions should be selected."

"Venus, with an orbit inclined by 3.4° relative to the Earth's, usually appears to pass under (or over) the Sun at inferior conjunction.[7] A transit occurs when Venus reaches conjunction with the Sun at or near one of its nodes—the longitude where Venus passes through the Earth's orbital plane (the ecliptic)—and appears to pass directly across the Sun. Although the inclination between these two orbital planes is only 3.4° , Venus can be as far as 9.6° from the Sun when viewed from the Earth at inferior conjunction.[8] Since the angular diameter of the Sun is about half a degree, Venus may appear to pass above or below the Sun by more than 18 solar diameters during an ordinary conjunction." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transit_of_Venus



A Whole Lotta Visual Propaganda:

Consider how small the Sun looks to us from here on Earth. Consider how small the Planet Venus looks from here and compared to the much larger and much brighter Sun. The Sun is brighter than anything we can even imagine let alone create. The light from the Sun would overpower any planet in front of it. You would be unable to see Venus no matter how powerful the telescope. There are things like light pollution and water vapor and particles of dust in the atmosphere. These factors make seeing Venus against the bright Sun an impossibility. Whatever one is or isn't seeing, it's not a physical moving planet as we are told. Sun spots and other phenomena are also reported and photographed in the same manner. I've looked at the Sun without a telescope, I do not recommend that anyone try this "at home" as the Sun is extremely bright and will permanently damage your vision. In any case what I can tell you this, the Sun looks like a big star. A big perfectly round, unblemished circle of light, with no visible sun spots. There are no plasma arcs not he sides or anything like any of the NASA photos show. It is just a white perfect circle that sort of twinkles like a star- and like a star it flashes "red white and blue". Also, if you look at the Sun long enough it starts to look reddish. The Sun seems to be some kind of plasma related effect related to the Earth's magnetic field, but that is the subject of another article.



ISiS!

Fakin' The Space Station

Please notice that the International Space Station is supposed to orbit the Earth once every 92 minutes. Please notice too that according to the official material, below, you can only see the International Space Station twice a night, instead of every 92 minutes during the night as would be expected if this was a real object in a real orbit as they claim. You should be able to see the same white blob of light appear in the sky every 92 minutes, with its position varying as you rotate away from the space station's supposed orbital path.

NASA is a propaganda outfit designed for the television age using Hollywood Special Effects. The medium for the proverbial "Matrix" was and is video documentary and news. Both are propaganda more so than not.

Newton's concept of orbital mechanics is flawed and wrong. Gravity is an accelerated phenomena and Newton's imagined inertia is set at a fixed velocity. One cannot permanently balance the other. Energy would have to be continuously and magically added to the object and a medium would be needed to enable any body to achieve anything like the imagined orbit of Newton.

If A increases forever, and $B=3$, A cannot always equal B.

This is just like a brain teaser.

Can you pick out the many problems and contradictions in the material presented below?

International Space Station / Speed on orbit

4.76 miles/s



The International Space Station travels in orbit around Earth at a speed of roughly **17,150 miles per hour** (that's **about 5 miles per second!**). This means that the Space Station orbits Earth (and sees a sunrise) once every 92 minutes!

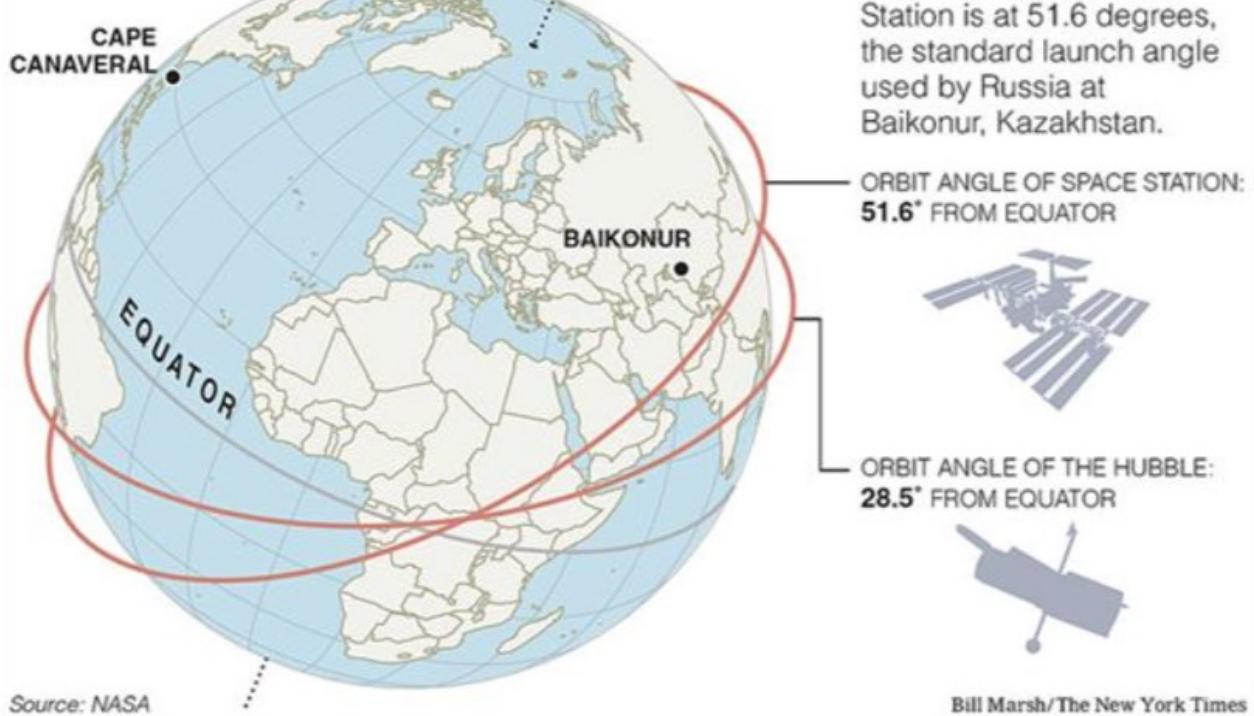
[How fast does the Space Station travel? | Cool Cosmos](#)

coolcosmos.ipac.caltech.edu/.../282-How-fast-does-the... California Institute of Technology ▾

IT'S ROCKET SCIENCE Once an object is launched into orbit, changing the angle at which it crosses the Equator is very difficult. The Hubble Space Telescope was launched at 28.5 degrees, the easiest angle possible from Cape Canaveral, Fla. Launching at low angles minimizes the amount of rocket thrust needed to achieve orbit.



The International Space



Sighting Location

Location: New York, New York, United States

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[Print](#)

The following ISS sightings are possible from Friday May 13, 2016 through Saturday May 28, 2016

Date	Visible	Max Height	Appears	Disappears	Share Event
Sat May 14, 2:35 AM	< 1 min	13°	13° above E	11° above E	f t
Sat May 14, 4:07 AM	3 min	36°	23° above WNW	25° above NNE	f t
Sun May 15, 3:17 AM	1 min	54°	54° above NNE	28° above NE	f t
Sun May 15, 4:51 AM	3 min	16°	11° above NW	13° above NNE	f t
Mon May 16, 2:26 AM	1 min	18°	18° above ENE	10° above ENE	f t
Mon May 16, 3:58 AM	3 min	21°	14° above WNW	17° above N	f t
Tue May 17, 3:07 AM	1 min	31°	31° above NNW	22° above NNE	f t
Tue May 17, 4:43 AM	3 min	13°	10° above NW	11° above NNE	f t
Wed May 18, 2:16 AM	< 1 min	22°	22° above NE	15° above NE	f t
Wed May 18, 3:50 AM	3 min	15°	10° above NW	14° above N	f t
Thu May 19, 2:58 AM	2 min	19°	18° above NW	17° above N	f t
Thu May 19, 4:35 AM	2 min	12°	10° above NNW	12° above N	f t
Fri May 20, 2:07 AM	< 1 min	22°	22° above N	20° above NNE	f t
Fri May 20, 3:42 AM	2 min	12°	10° above NNW	12° above N	f t
Sat May 21, 1:16 AM	< 1 min	11°	11° above NE	11° above NE	f t
Sat May 21, 2:49 AM	2 min	14°	11° above NW	14° above N	f t

Read the information above and consider this:
If we should expect to see the International Space Station every 92 minutes, why can we only see it twice a night?

Why is the timing is not a consistent 92 minutes between these two daily sitings?

Can we really rely on this information to spot the supposed space station ourselves and if so, are we not just seeing a natural phenomena?

This Is Obviously A Long Standing Hoax.

Sighting Location

Location: Abbeville, Alabama, United States

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


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The following ISS sightings are possible from Friday May 20, 2016 through Sunday Jun 5, 2016

Date	Visible	Max Height	Appears	Disappears	Share Event
Wed May 25, 4:44 AM	1 min	14°	11° above N	14° above NNE	 
Thu May 26, 8:27 PM	5 min	26°	11° above S	11° above ENE	 
Thu May 26, 10:04 PM	5 min	20°	10° above W	11° above N	 
Fri May 27, 4:34 AM	6 min	34°	10° above NNW	11° above ESE	 
Fri May 27, 9:10 PM	6 min	39°	10° above WSW	10° above NNE	 
Sat May 28, 3:42 AM	5 min	18°	10° above N	10° above E	 
Sat May 28, 8:17 PM	6 min	85°	11° above SW	12° above NE	 
Sun May 29, 4:25 AM	6 min	76°	10° above NW	10° above SE	 
Sun May 29, 9:05 PM	1 min	16°	16° above NNW	10° above N	 
Mon May 30, 3:32 AM	6 min	43°	11° above NNW	10° above ESE	 
Mon May 30, 5:11 AM	1 min	10°	10° above WSW	10° above SW	 
Mon May 30, 8:08 PM	5 min	31°	11° above WSW	11° above NNE	 
Wed Jun 1, 8:03 PM	1 min	13°	13° above NNW	10° above N	 

We would expect to be able to
see the International Space
Station around these two times:



Sighting Location

Location: Washington, DC, United States

 Sign Up for Alerts now!

 RSS























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The following ISS sightings are possible from Friday May 20, 2016 through Sunday Jun 5, 2016

Date	Visible	Max Height	Appears	Disappears	Share Event
Sat May 21, 2:48 AM	2 min	11°	11° above NNW	11° above N	 
Sun May 22, 1:57 AM	< 1 min	14°	14° above N	14° above N	 
Sun May 22, 5:10 AM	1 min	14°	11° above NNW	14° above N	 
Mon May 23, 1:06 AM	< 1 min	10°	10° above NNE	10° above NNE	 
Mon May 23, 4:17 AM	< 1 min	11°	10° above N	11° above N	 
Tue May 24, 1:47 AM	< 1 min	11°	10° above NNW	11° above NNW	 
Tue May 24, 5:00 AM	2 min	23°	11° above NNW	23° above NNE	 
Wed May 25, 4:07 AM	2 min	16°	10° above NNW	16° above N	 
Thu May 26, 00:02 AM	1 min	17°	17° above N	11° above NNE	 
Thu May 26, 3:15 AM	< 1 min	11°	10° above N	11° above N	 
Thu May 26, 4:51 AM	6 min	48°	10° above NW	11° above ESE	 

Thu May 26, 9:29 PM	5 min	27°	10° above SSW	11° above ENE	f t
Thu May 26, 11:06 PM	5 min	30°	11° above W	11° above NNE	f t
Fri May 27, 3:58 AM	6 min	27°	10° above NNW	10° above E	f t
Fri May 27, 10:13 PM	6 min	53°	10° above WSW	10° above NE	f t
Fri May 27, 11:51 PM	3 min	13°	10° above NW	10° above N	f t

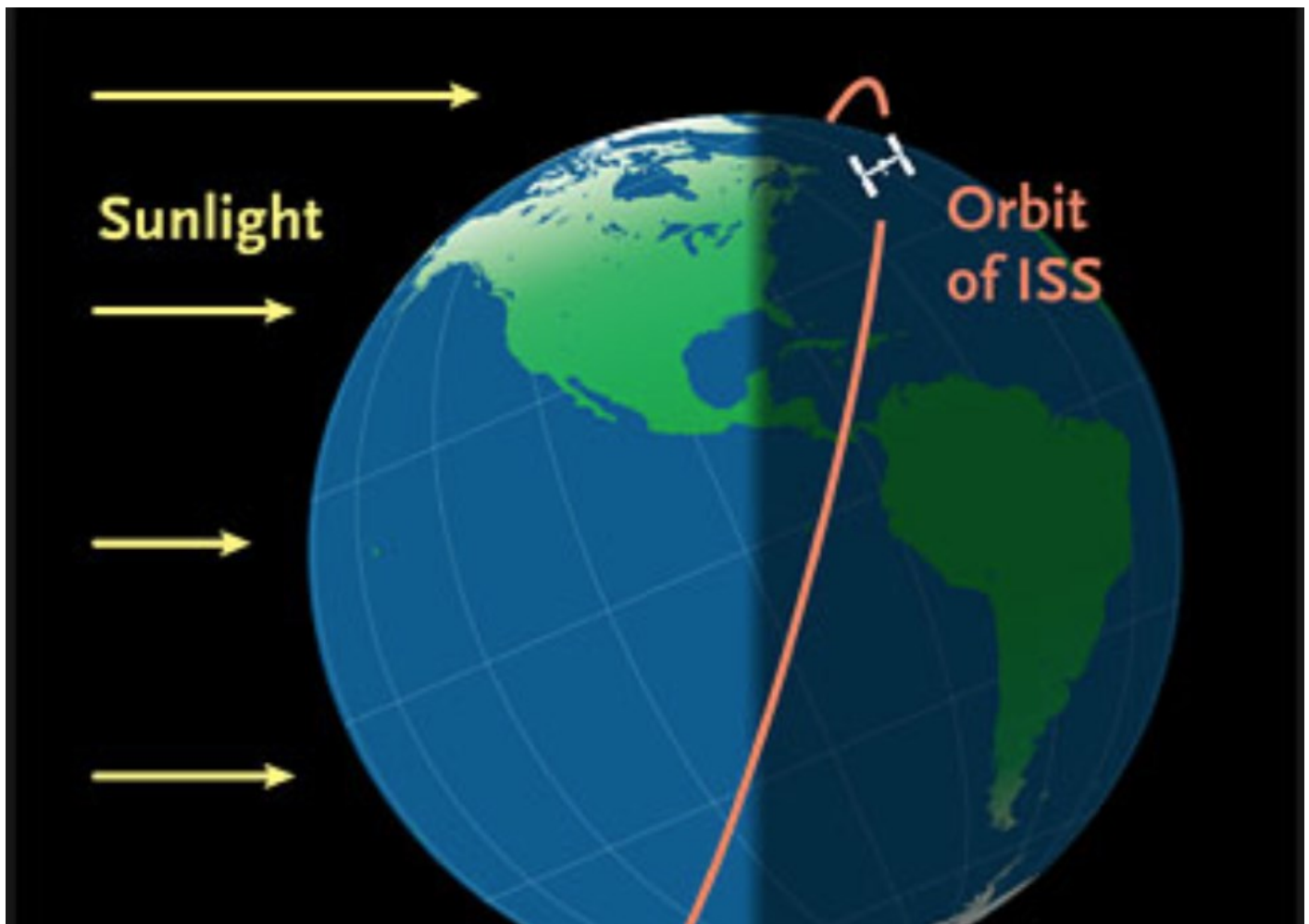
Problem with the International Space Stations Orbit Explained:
We should expect to see the bright star like object to reappear in our sky every 92 minutes. We should see a gradual shift as we turn away from the Space Station's orbital position.

It should appear to get brighter and dimmer depending on its supposed position relative to the Sun and the Earth's shadow. We should expect to see a consistent display that shows the somewhat gradual relative motion of the Earth as it turns away from the orbital path of the Space Station.

The Space Station is supposed to maintain the same orbit relative to the Sun as illustrated below.

The Space Station should be lit in a consistent manner as it goes from being more fully lit to being dark. The Earth turning the viewer away from the position of the space station's supposed orbit is what would cause a gradual alteration in the appearance of the space station. We'd expect to see the more gradual effect of the imagined compounded motions and we do not. The Space Station should be lit in a similar manner to the Moon and its phases. Of course it would be too small to actually be seen even with a telescope.

Any photos of the Space Station taken from Earth are fake as the sky is too bright for such a relative tiny speck. The space station would be too small to be seen by any means.



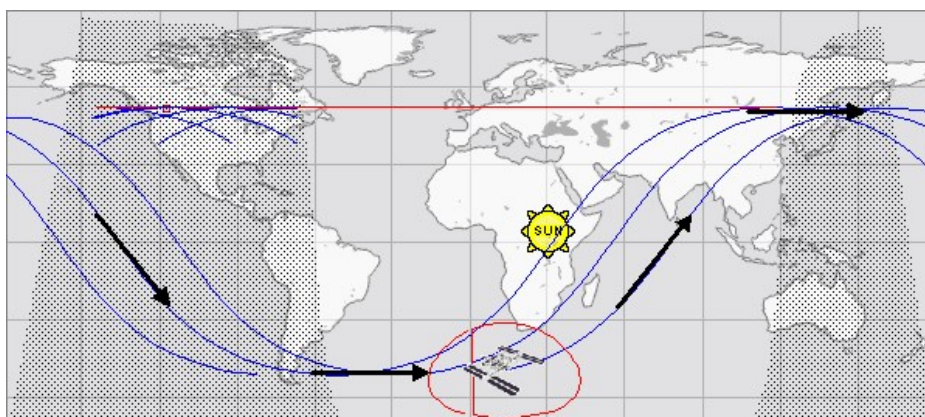
As you can see the space station would remain consistently lit by the Sun as its relative position with the Sun does not change. It is the supposed turning of the Earth that creates the apparent difference in sightings.

Watch the animations, we should expect to see the space station in the eastern sky at sunset and in the western sky during sunrise.

ISS Orbiting around the Earth

Look at the animations. Around the time the Sun would set, we'd should expect to see the Space Station emerge from the south west sky. The station should be seen become illuminated as its supposed journey progressed in the same manner as the Moon appears to go from crescent to "Full Moon" and then back to a crescent only to then disappear as the "New Moon". The Space Station would appear to do this within a 92 minute window. It would go from invisible to becoming visible as it progressed at some 18,000mph across the sky.

In the mainstream model we are supposed to be rotating with the Earth and the orbital path of the Space Station remains relatively still. So as sunset progressed to sunrise, we'd expect to see the relative position of the Space Station change as well. This should all happen during the course of the night. The 92 minute orbit would mean the Space Station's position would be changing relative to the 24 hour day.





When the timing allows, the space station would be moving from the southwest towards the north east during the sun set (in the west). The space station would become visible as it moved towards the eastern sky, where there is no Sun.

During the sunrise the space station would be moving from the northwest towards the south east. The space station would become less visible as it moved towards the eastern sky, where the Sun is rising.

ISS Orbit Animation is an abstract visualization of the ISS and its to scale orbit around our planet earth. One revolution takes approximately 92 minutes in reality which leads to roughly 16 revolutions per day. Would you like to know more?

The Space Station would be impossible to see were it real and moving in the heavens as claimed. It would be too small to be seen. Look up at the night sky and consider how small the high flying passenger jets are. Notice how they look at sunset or sunrise, or during the day, when illuminated by the Sun. The water and dust in the atmosphere, the reason why distant mountains appear blue and burry as they recede from the viewer is what would make seeing the Space Station in the sky impossible. The space station itself is too relatively small and far way to be seen from the surface of the Earth with telescopic or not.

"**Aerial perspective** or **atmospheric perspective** refers to the effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as it is viewed from a distance. As the distance between an object and a viewer increases, the contrast between the object and its background decreases, and the contrast of any markings or details within the object also decreases. The colours of the object also become less saturated and shift towards the background color, which is usually blue, but under some conditions may be some other color (for example, at sunrise or sunset distant colors may shift towards red)."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerial_perspective

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmospheric_refraction

"The major component affecting the appearance of objects during daylight is scattering of light, called skylight, into the line of sight of the viewer. Scattering occurs from molecules of the air and also from larger particles in the atmosphere such as water vapor and smoke (see haze). Scattering adds the sky light as a veiling luminance onto the light from the object, reducing its contrast with the background sky light. Skylight usually contains more short wavelength light

than other wavelengths (this is why the sky usually appears blue), which is why distant objects appear bluish (see Rayleigh scattering for detailed explanation). A minor component is scattering of light out of the line of sight of the viewer. Under daylight, this either augments the contrast loss (e.g., for white objects) or opposes it (for dark objects). At night there is effectively no skylight (unless the moon is very bright), **so scattering out of the line of sight becomes the major component affecting the appearance of self-luminous objects.** Such objects have their contrasts reduced with the dark background, and their colours are shifted towards red."

Please note the Space Station is not supposed to be self luminous.

"The ability of a person with normal visual acuity to see fine details is determined by his or her contrast sensitivity.[1] Contrast sensitivity is the reciprocal of the smallest contrast for which a person can see a sine-wave grating. A person's contrast sensitivity function is contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial frequency. Normally, peak contrast sensitivity is at about 4 cycles per degree of visual angle. At higher spatial frequencies, comprising finer and finer lines, contrast sensitivity decreases, until at about 40 cycles per degree even the brightest of bright lines and the darkest of dark lines cannot be seen.

The high spatial frequencies in an image give it its fine details.[2] Reducing the contrast of an image reduces the visibility of these high spatial frequencies because contrast sensitivity for them is already poor. This is how a reduction of contrast can reduce the clarity of an image—by removing its fine details.

It is important to emphasize that reducing the contrast is not the same as blurring an image. Blurring is accomplished by reducing the contrast only of the high spatial frequencies. **Aerial perspective reduces the contrast of all spatial frequencies."**

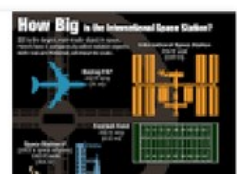
"REDUCES THE CONTRAST OF ALL SPATIAL FREQUENCIES"



In this picture, the **aerial perspective** effect is emphasized by a series of mountains in different planes photographed in a near **contre-jour** situation

Compare ISS To A Passenger Jet

The dimensions of the completed ISS research facility will be approximately 356 feet (**109 meters**) by 240 feet (**73 meters**), or slightly larger than a football field. When completed, the ISS will



weigh around 450 tons (408,000 kg), or 450 times the weight of an average car. May 12, 2010



How Big Is the International Space Station? - Live Science
www.livescience.com/32583-how-big-is-the-international-space-station.html

International Space Station / Orbit height

249 mi



Feedback



Overall length 37.57 m



Height 11.76 m

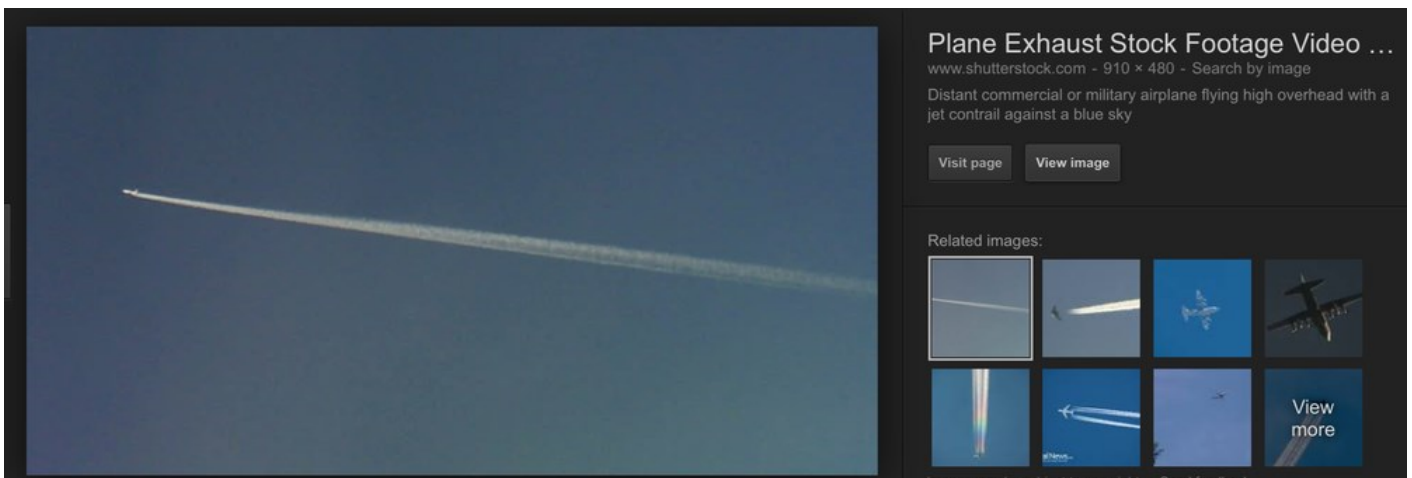


**WHY DO COMMERCIAL AIRPLANES FLY AT
36,000 FEET?**

Look up in the sky the next time a high flying passenger jet is present. Imagine that tiny speck is three times its size and 40 times the distance away from you. Do you think you'd see something that small even with a telescope? Even with the best telescopic lens?

Even if we imagine the Earth has no atmosphere, that there is no dust and moisture and gases surrounding us at all times, even without all the various forms of 'light pollution' dust and the like, we'd still expect the International Space Station to be too small to be seen as anything but at most a blurry speck through a high powered telescope.

This would be if there were no intervening atmosphere, dust, moisture and light pollution, which there is. Any photo of the space station is fake. Any light seen in the sky is more than likely a natural or similar phenomena.



BTW: "CHEM-TRAILS" ARE FAKE TOO! WHAT YOU SEE IS SIMPLY THE CONDENSATION & RARIFICATION OF THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR AS A RESULT OF THE JET TURBINES. SORT OF LIKE HOW CLOUDS ARE FORMED. PLEASE NOTICE HOW TINY THE PASSENGER JET LOOKS COMPARED TO THE VAPOR TRAILS IT LEAVES BEHIND

The FAA more than a year ago gave airlines approval to operate some short flights—up to 500 miles—at between 8,000 feet and 23,000 feet. But airlines had resisted until recently because flying through denser air at lower altitudes burns more fuel.

But with thousands of flight delays drawing the ire of travelers and the eye of federal regulators, more airlines are turning to this quick fix.

New Task Force

After meeting with airline, union and airport executives Monday, Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater announced the formation of a task force to monitor airline service.

Northwest, which started flying low-altitude flights out of Detroit and

Minneapolis in March, has noticed a big difference in taxi-out times at those airports, said Lorne Cass, director of flight dispatch.

On-time arrivals were up 33 percent in July, compared with June, in part because of the procedure, he said.



[A Proper Gander](#) [About Us](#) [iMPORTANT READ ME & How To Learn To Think LINKS](#) [A Gander at The \(Slide\) Show](#)
[Article index](#) [Search Me](#)

Dangerous Situations Icing conditions tend to be worse at lower altitudes, and a pilot trying to navigate a thunderstorm may be under it instead of above it, he said. Some pilots also worry about bringing big jets down into skies reserved for general aviation aircraft not equipped with transponders that relay critical plane-location information.

But low flights are generally kept above 18,000 feet.

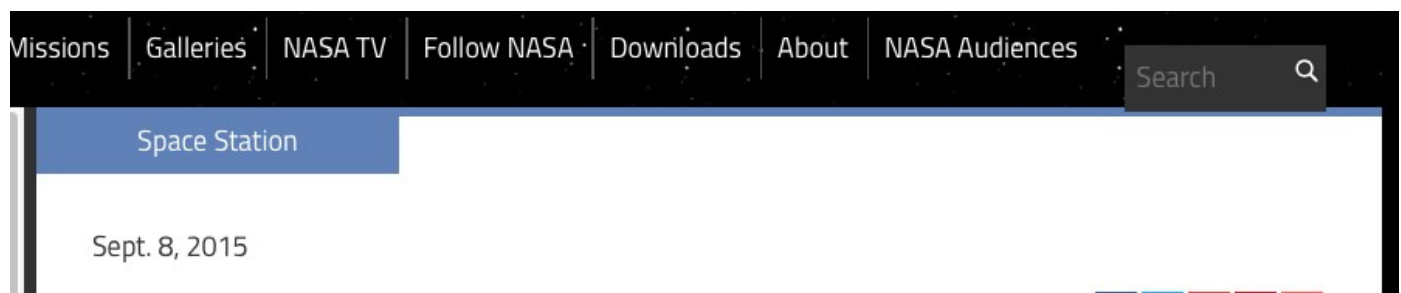
<http://abcnews.go.com/Travel/story?id=118812&page=1>

The Sun Appears Smaller Than Your Thumb



Below. Photo Fakery. The Space Station would not appear at all. This is supposed to be from an image that would be that many times relatively smaller than your thumb. This is fake.

it would be impossible to photograph the Space Station due to atmospheric perspective. Keep in mind this is supposed to be an object in motion with a velocity of some 18,000 mph.





This composite image made from five frames shows the International Space Station, with a crew of nine onboard, in silhouette as it transits the sun at roughly 5 miles per second, Sunday, Sept. 6, 2015, Shenandoah National Park, Front Royal, VA. Onboard are; NASA astronauts Scott Kelly and Kjell Lindgren; Russian Cosmonauts Gennady Padalka, Mikhail Kornienko, Oleg Kononenko, Sergey Volkov, Japanese astronaut Kimiya Yui, Danish Astronaut Andreas Mogensen, and

<http://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/international-space-station-transits-the-sun>

BEFORE ISIS : THE SKYLAB HOAX

Jogging in weightlessness? :) Get real! It's fake. We have legs not wheels. Jogging or running or walking are all controlled free falls which is not happening in weightlessness. So there can't be no centrifugal force in SlyLab -- the conspirators made a huge mistake, they didn't know physics.

Calculate distance, knowing actual and perceived size

PLEASE NOTE: THERE ARE LIMITS TO MATH.

This is why it is important to not make math the foundation of one's thoughts. Common sense and logic need to be first. Math is a tool.

We've Benn 'HAD'. Depending on the unit of measure chosen, the result will vary considerably. This is the subject of a future article about the limits of mathematics as a tool.

THE LIMITS OF MATH AS A TOOL- NATURE DOES NOT MAKE MISTAKES, PEOPLE DO

Please note that the mathematical model below is based on the concept of the ratio.

The limits of math as a tool are revealed when we see that the result will always be the same ratio regardless of the unit of measure chosen.

For example the International Space Station is supposed to be 249 miles away and some 0.0674242 of a mile in size, (or 356 feet in size). We have to convert either miles to feet or feet to miles or both to the metric system using meters or whatever other metric unit we desire as long as we remain consistent.

If we use miles as the unit of measure the result is 0.00027+ miles

If we use feet as the unit of measure the result is 0.00027+ feet

If we use meters as the unit of measure the result is 0.00027+ meters

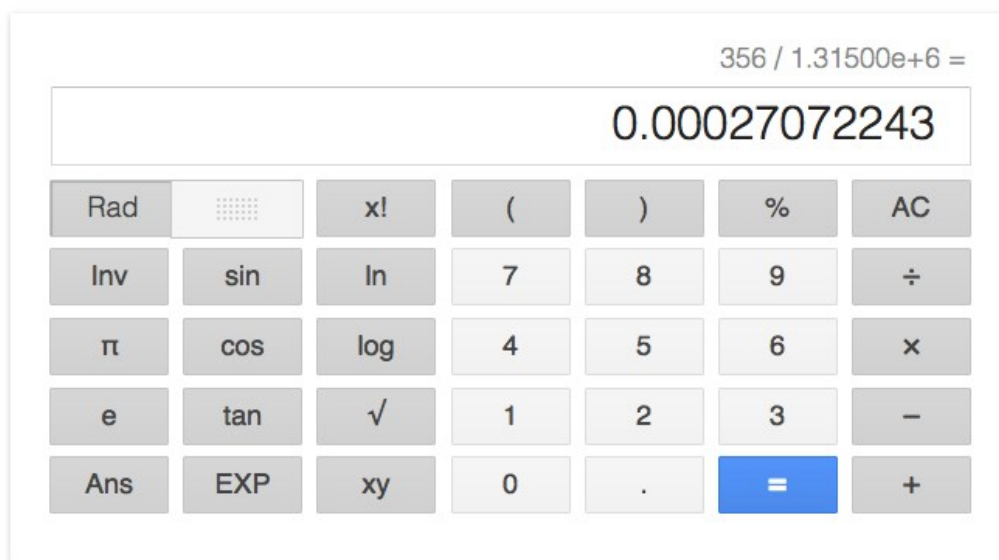
If we use Kilometers as the unit of measure the result is 0.00027+ Km

The fact that the result is a ratio means that we will have inconsistent results and the perceived size of the object will depend entirely on the unit of measure we chose.

A consistent 0.00027 result, means a different visual size depending on the unit of measure chosen.

SEE THE PROBLEM? 0.00027 miles is a greater distance than 0.00027 feet or inches. 0.00027 Km is a greater distance than 0.00027 meters.

It's a visual ratio and not some kind of absolute thing. In other words math does not always point to some kind of absolute truth. We can clearly see the limits of math as a tool. This is one reason why modern science is more propaganda and religion than anything else.



H=A/D: Space Station Sizes By The Numbers- See How This is All Wrong? See How Math Fails?

Length ▾	
0.00027072243	= 17.1529731648
Mile ▾	Inch ▾

Length

0.00027072243
=
0.00324866916

Foot

Inch

Length

0.00027072243
=
10.6583633858

Kilometer

Inch

Length

0.00027072243
=
0.0106583633858

Meter

Inch

Linear perspective [\[edit \]](#)

Further information: [Mathematics and art](#)

As objects become more distant they appear smaller because their **visual angle** decreases. The visual angle of an object is the angle subtended at the eye by a **triangle** with the object at its base. The greater the distance of the object from the eye, the greater is the height of this triangle, and the less the visual angle. This follows simply from **Euclidean geometry**.^[2]

The **Sun** and the **Moon** appear to be roughly the same size because the Sun, although much larger, is also much farther away. The relationship between distance and apparent height of objects is an inverse-linear function:


$$h = \frac{a}{d}$$

where h is the apparent height, d is the distance of the object, and a is the actual size of the object. So if you want to find the true height of an object in the distance, multiply the apparent height with the distance the object is from you.

Hypothetically, if an object were positioned at the focal point of the light entering the eye (i.e., at the single point in space that the rays of light cross over), it would appear infinitely tall.

Perspective is also seen in the way the parallel lines of **railway tracks** appear to meet at a distant



Railway tracks appear to meet at a distant point. 

“While the fact that we base planetarium projectors on the Ptolemaic model of the universe that was developed almost 2,000 years ago may seem impressive, a better test of the model is how long the model was accepted by society.”

http://www.polaris.iastate.edu/EveningStar/Unit2/unit2_sub1.htm

Even if figure out which is the best unit of measure to use by doing some simple measuring experiments in our own homes, we still can see that our modern Cosmological Model is deeply flawed.

Not only is there no room for planets around the stars (assuming they are suns)

but there is no empirically based math to back up the claims of the distances to the planets- the math is all based on assumption, one assumption built on another, like a house of cards.

The mathematical model is predicated on the concept of relative proportion and not some absolute mathematical unit of measure.

Ptolemy would seem to be right.

Suppose objects X and Y appear to be the same size. X is actually of size s_X and at distance d_X , and Y is actually of size s_Y and at distance d_Y . Then:

$$\frac{s_X}{s_Y} = \frac{d_X}{d_Y}$$

or equivalently:

$$\frac{d_X}{s_X} = \frac{d_Y}{s_Y}$$

Any three of these will determine the fourth.

For example, a U.S. quarter dollar coin is about 2.5 cm in diameter. Held at a distance of 275 cm, it appears to just cover the full moon. We can conclude that the distance to the moon, divided by the diameter of the moon, is equal to about $275 \text{ cm} / 2.5 \text{ cm} = 110$.

If we somehow know that the distance to the moon is around 385,000 km, then this tells us that the diameter of the moon is around 3500 km, or vice versa, but we cannot get either one without the other.

Similarly, we know from the existence of total solar eclipses that

$$\frac{d_{\odot}}{s_{\odot}} = \frac{d_{\text{☾}}}{s_{\text{☾}}}$$

where \odot is the sun and ☾ is the moon. So we know that $\frac{d_{\odot}}{s_{\odot}} \approx 110$ also. Again, if we know that the distance to the sun is about $150 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$, we can conclude that the sun's diameter is about $1.36 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$, and if we know the diameter of the sun instead we can estimate its distance. But without one we can't get the other.

<http://math.stackexchange.com/questions/180272/calculate-distance-knowing-actual-and-perceived-size>

ALL COSMOLOGICAL CALCULATIONS ARE BASED ON ASSUMPTION

A LITERAL HOUSE OF CARDS WAITING TO FALL

Linear perspective [\[edit \]](#)

Further information: [Mathematics and art](#)

As objects become more distant they appear smaller because their **visual angle** decreases. The visual angle of an object is the angle subtended at the eye by a **triangle** with the object at its base. The greater the distance of the object from the eye, the greater is the height of this triangle, and the less the visual angle. This follows simply from [Euclidean geometry](#).^[2]

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Perspective is also seen in the way the parallel lines of [railway tracks](#) appear to meet at a distant

We've Been HAD!

DO THE MATH FOR YOURSELVES AND YOU WILL SEE THAT THE RESULTS ARE NOT WHAT WE SEE IN THE SKY. WE SHOULD EXPECT JUPITER OR VENUS TO EITHER BE SOME 7 - 15 INCHES IN SIZE IN THE SKY IF WE USE KILOMETERS OR MILES. IF WE MAKE THE UNITS METERS OR FEET WE END UP WITH A RESULT THAT WOULD INDICATE JUPITER OR VENUS SHOULD BE SMALLER (IF NOT INVISIBLE) THAN WHAT WE OBSERVE.

There is simply no visual evidence, no empirical evidence to support the modern nonsensical Cosmological patchwork model. In fact it looks as if Ptolemy was right.

Which Unit Of Measure Do We Choose To Make The Math Work Out?

The Modern Cosmological Model Is Deeply Flawed.

Do you want to solve for:

Angle ? or Distance ? or Size ?

Angles will be input (or shown) as:

Degrees or Minutes or Seconds

Angle (Degrees)

.1

Distance

50

CALCULATE

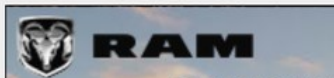
0.087266

CLEAR

Size and distance can be input in any units but they must be consistent.
If *size* is entered in inches, *distance* must be in inches.
If *size* is entered in kilometers, *distance* must be in kilometers, etc.

Examples for using this calculator:

1) A tennis ball is 2.5 inches in diameter. At what distance would it



have to be so that it would have the same angular size as the Moon (about 30 minutes of arc) ?

RAM 1500 R

<http://www.1728.org/angsize.htm>

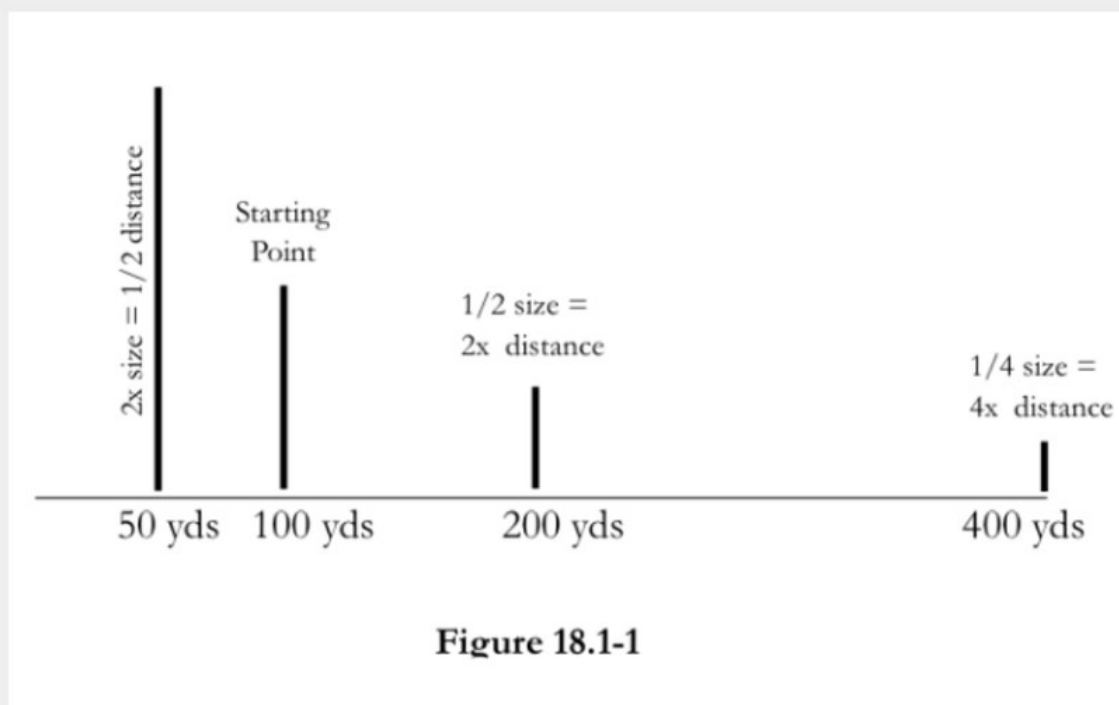
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perspective_\(graphical\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perspective_(graphical))

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/renaissance-reformation/early-renaissance1/beginners-renaissance-florence/a/linear-perspective-interactive>

18.1 Angular Measurements ("Milling")

There's an inverse relationship between how big an object appears and how far away it is. As the distance to an object increases, the size of the object appears to decrease. Imagine a target at 100 yds as a starting point. *See Figure 18.1-1.*

If you moved that target to half the distance (50 yds) from your vantage point, it would appear twice as large. Likewise, if you moved the 100 yd target twice as far away (200 yds) it would appear to be half the original size. And if you moved it four times as far away, (400 yds) the target would appear to be one quarter the size.



This predictable relationship allows us to estimate a target's distance based on how big or small the target appears.

<http://www.thetruthaboutguns.com/2016/02/daniel-zimmerman/ryan-cleckner-how-to-estimate-and-adjust-for-target-distance/>

If you're trying to determine the distance of a target in a non-standard size and distance unit combination, you have a few options. 1) Convert the actual size of the target into a different unit, 2) alter the formula, or 3) convert the calculated final distance into the desired unit. To try out each of these options, let's use the following hypothetical:

Let's say you have a target that is **12 inches** tall which measures **1 Mil** tall in your scope and you need your distance in **yards**.

Option 1: Convert the size of the target into a different unit. In our

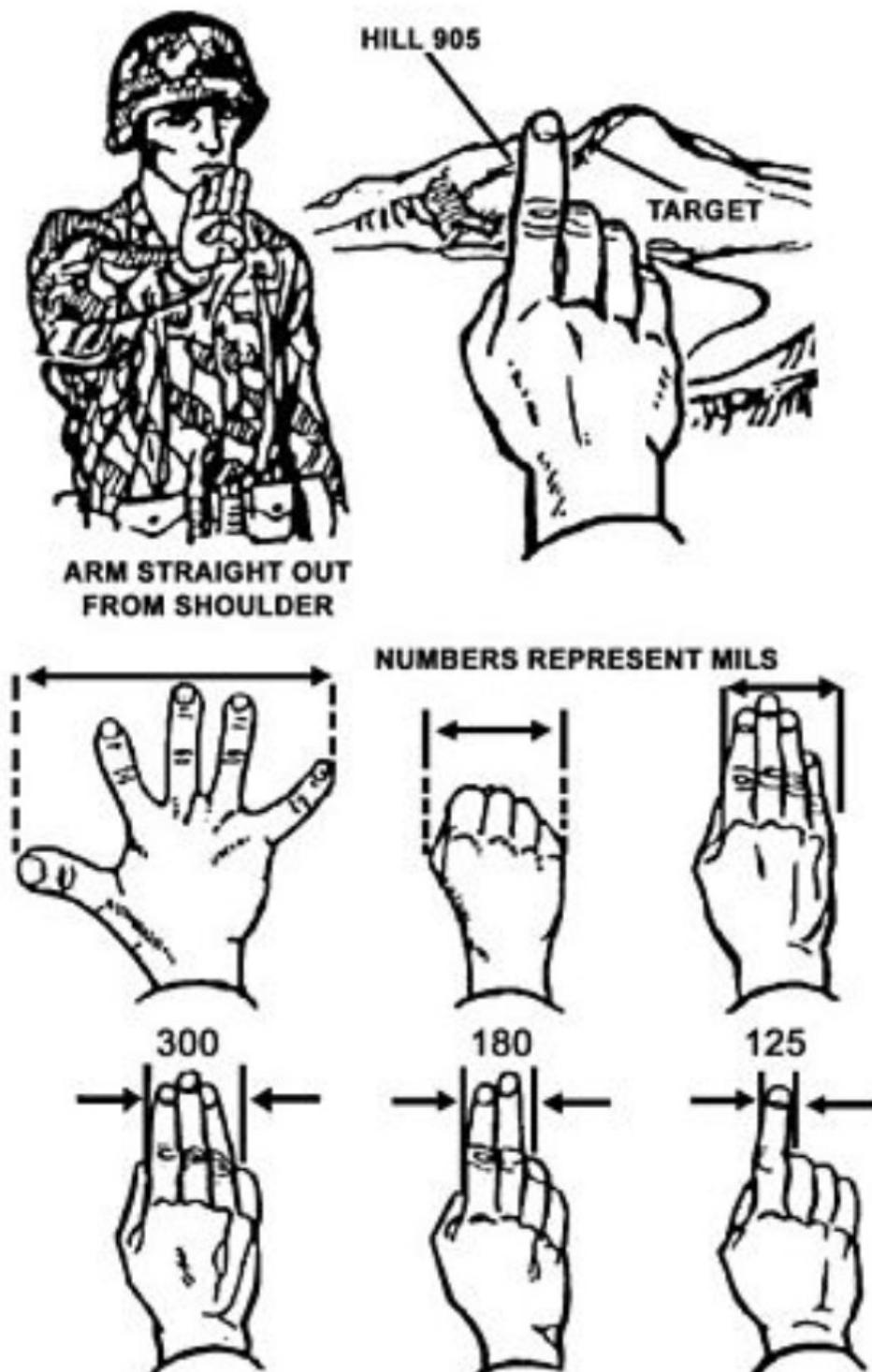
100 yards. The 5% may also be accounted for after your calculation if you would like to use 100 instead of 95.5 in the formula. Just remember to subtract 5% from your answer if you choose to use 100 instead of 95.5!

hypothetical above, we can convert the target size from inches to yards to get a distance calculation in yards. The linear unit conversion chart in *Section 9.2* of this book (*Figure 9.1-3*) shows that to convert from inches to yards, you divide the size in inches by 36 (the number of inches in a yard). ($12/36=0.333$). After converting to yards, we can use the standard Mil formula:

$$\frac{12 \text{ inches}}{36} = 0.333 \text{ yds}$$

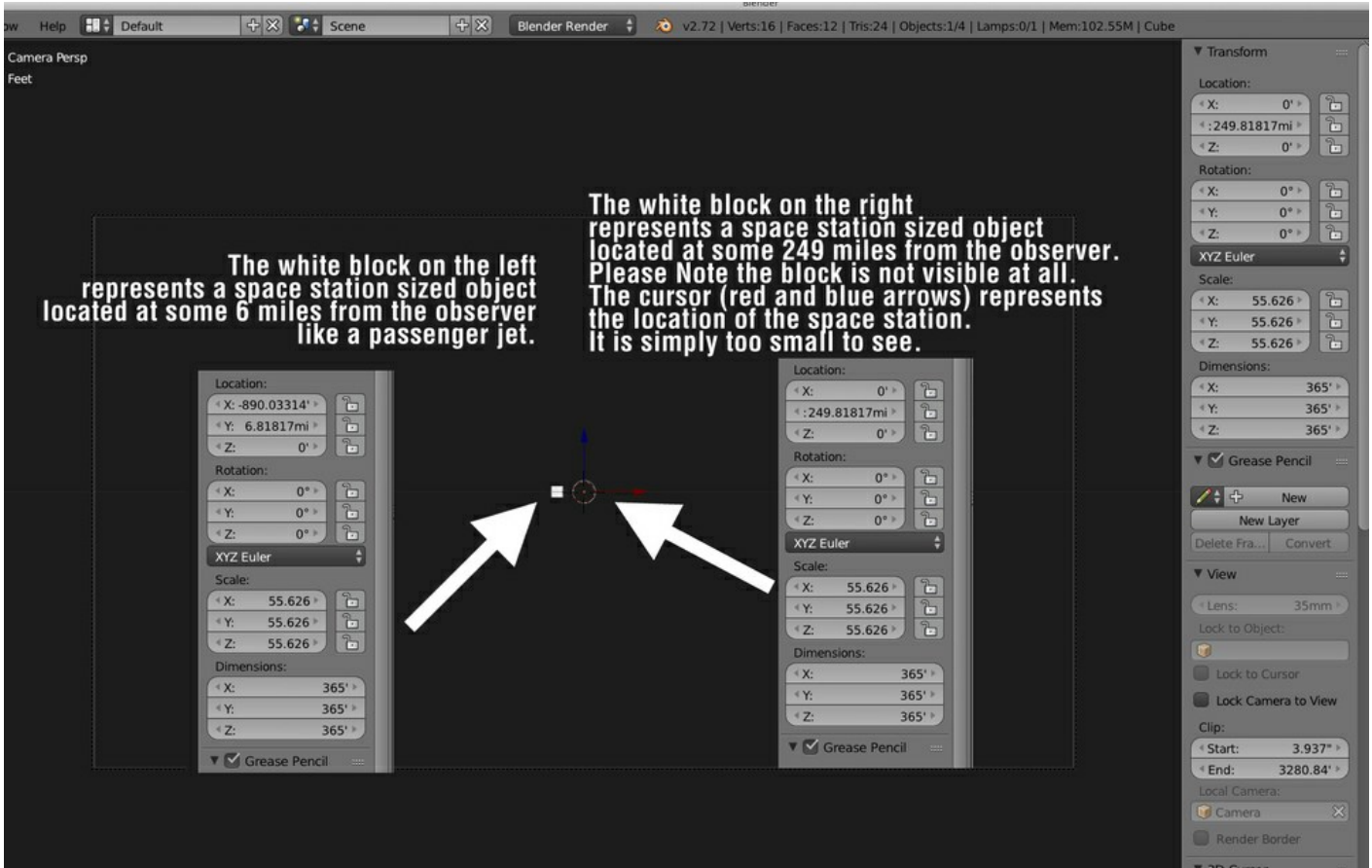
$$\frac{0.333 \text{ yds} \times 1000}{1 \text{ Mil}} = 333 \text{ yds}$$

Option 2: Alter the formula. In our hypothetical above, we need to alter the Mil formula to allow us to start with a target size in inches and end up with a distance in yards. The chart in *Figure 18.1-4* below shows that in order to input inches into the Mil formula and end up with yards, you replace the “1000” in



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angular_mil

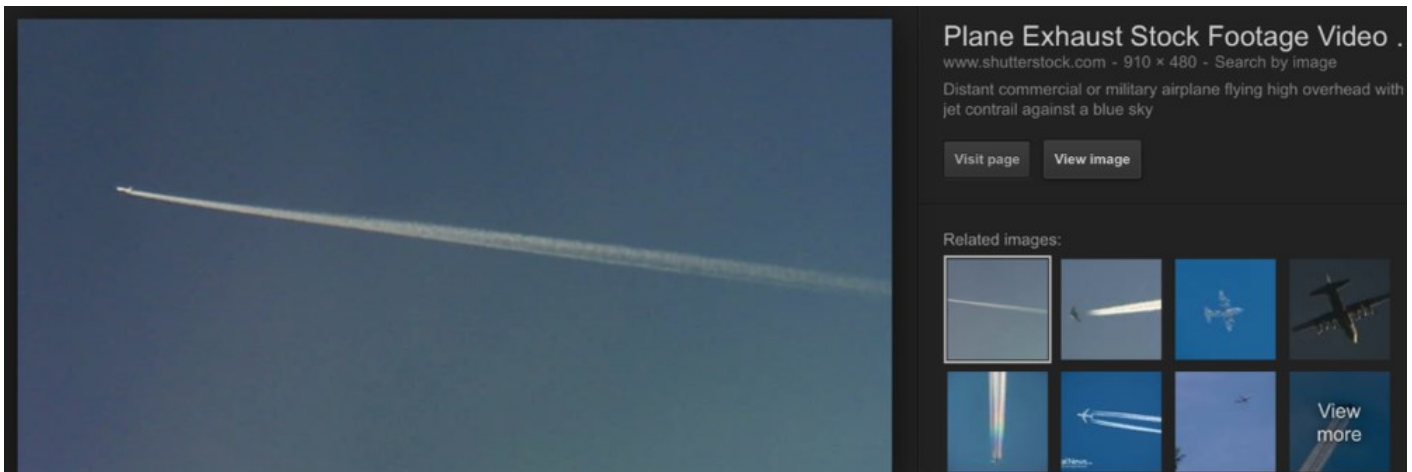
A Real Space Station Would Not Only Fall Back To The Ground In a Parabolic Arc, But Would Be Too Small To See!



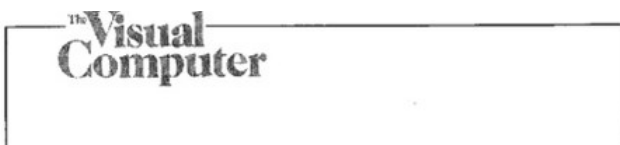
The Space Station would seem to vanish into the proverbial "Vanishing Point".

The concept of an infinite distance is just an idea. Again we bump into the limits of math as a tool of perception and science.

Compare: ISS is supposed to be 356 feet long and the Passenger Jet is 125 feet or so.



FAKIN' COSMOS with CGI



The computer graphic animations produced by the Computer Graphics Lab at Jet Propulsion Laboratory since 1977 have been a unique blend of scientific realism and art-

Atoms to astronomy: Computer graphics at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Robert E. Holzman

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute
of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena,
CA 91109, USA

Within the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, state of the art computer graphics animation is done in the Computer Graphics Laboratory. The topics of the animations cover many scientific disciplines. Specific features of the system developed there, both hardware and software, are discussed. The prime mover of the effort is Dr. James F. Blinn of Pasadena; his role and experiences are elaborated. Their current largest project is The Mechanical Universe; the system is used for its production.

Key words: Education – Animation – Computer graphics – Physics – Solar system

istic creativity, united for the purpose of teaching people about science. Painstaking attention is given to the accuracy of the presentation, as well as the attractiveness and the boldness of the animation. From looking at the replication process in DNA to flying through the rings of Saturn, viewing Jupiter's magnetosphere or illustrating the theory of relativity, computer generated animation can show aspects of science and technology which cannot be seen otherwise. With these animations, the viewer can feel what it is like to be in the realm of the atom, be in outer space, or see the invisible. The viewer can discover the ideas and patterns behind how things move and interact.

The system developed in the JPL Computer Graphics Lab, though general purpose in overall design, has several features specially designed to handle the accurate generation of scientific images, and the large amount of footage required by NASA, The Mechanical Universe and Cosmos projects.

The computer graphics lab's animation system

The hardware system is regular 'off the shelf' components assembled to fit NASA's budget and needs.

The Computer Graphics Lab timeshares on a cluster of two Vax 8600s, two Vax 11/780s, and two Vax 11/750s. One of the Vax 11/780s is allocated for priority processing and the other machines are available for low priority computing during low demand time periods.

A vector display is used as a tool for designing the objects within a scene, and for designing and studying the animation action. Because of its ability to draw 40,000 vectors per second, the vector display is used for previewing action in real time.

The third component in the hardware system is the frame buffer (raster display device) with a resolution of 486 lines and 512 samples of 24 bits each. The device is compatible with video resolution and allows for the use of 16,777,216 colors for full color images. The raster device is used for viewing a fully rendered image on the color monitors and for recording 1" video tape. (The video equipment came with The Mechanical Universe Project in 1983. Previous animations were made to 16 mm film.) The computation of the final raster video frames

"For The Mechanical Universe the computer programs to generate the animation often use the mathematical functions associated with the physical phenomenon being shown in the scene. Special computer programs are used to simulate the incremental motion of waves, atoms and springs. The 'blobby' software originally implemented for showing the polymerase-DNA interaction for the COSMOS series is used to show the attraction of hydrogen molecules. Blinn also developed a method for putting mathematics in motion in the visual context of 'algebraic ballets' to help the observer master these concepts.

The Mechanical Universe Project, with its 52 episodes, presented the challenge of completing over five hours of animation based on scientific theory. To label, organize and track the tremendous amount of animation produced for the project over the three years, a language was devised for archiving single frames, whole scenes and software used to generate them. Each component, be it a single frame, the animation chart used to generate the frame, or the completed animation for an entire episode was labeled and stored.

Special purpose animation programs have also been devised to simulate accurately the Voyager encounters with Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune for the NASA fly-by animations. In the SPACE program, the relevant astronomy was modeled as well as the trajectory of the two Voyager spacecraft. The animation was then designed by working with several variables: the time of observation; the location of the observer; the object looked 'at', or seen through the spacecraft 'camera'; or the observer's 'lens' (from wide angle through narrow angle ranges.) An unexpected benefit of the implementation of this program has been its use as a 'previewing' tool by the Voyager Mission Planners when considering changes in spacecraft trajectories or camera aimings."

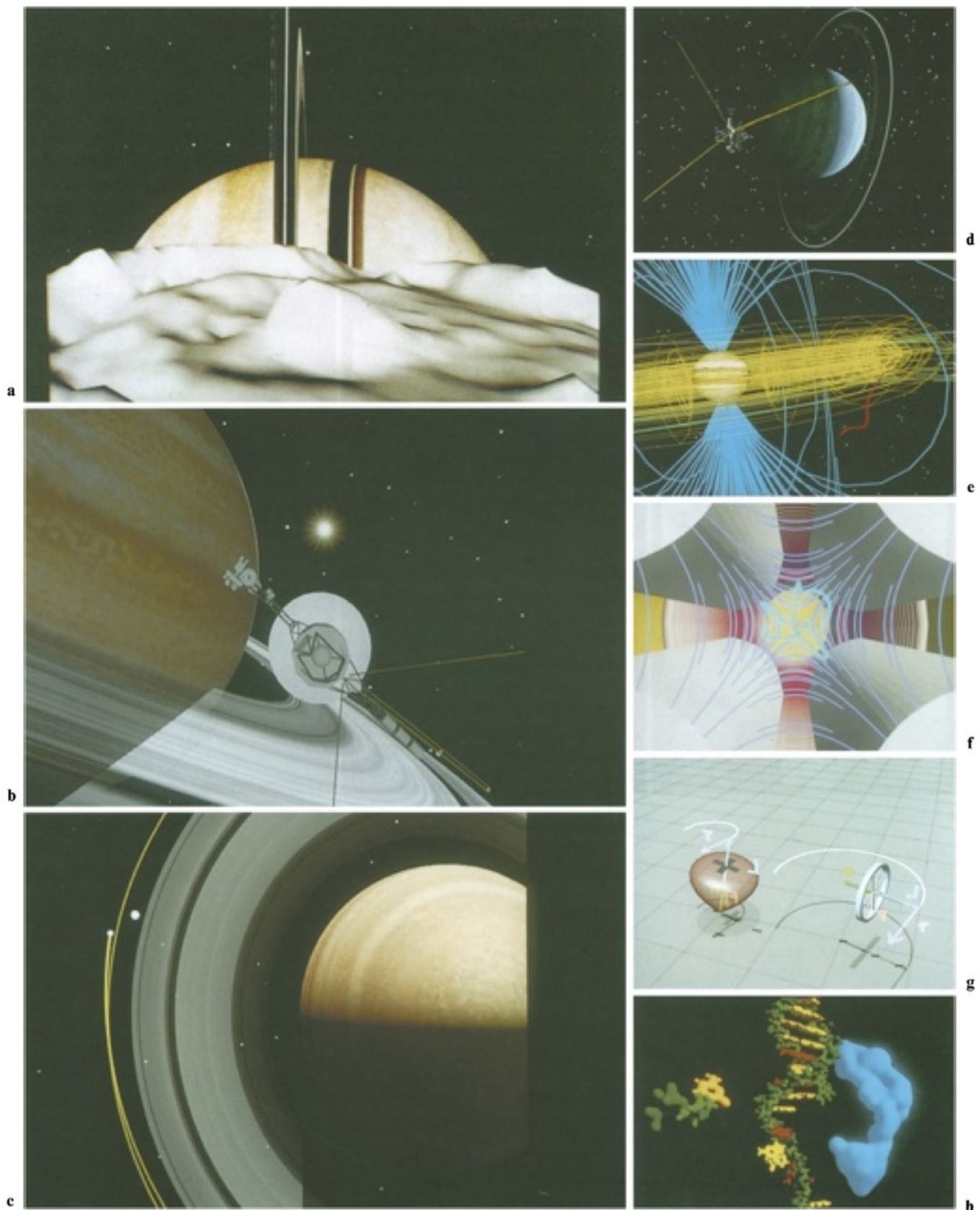


Fig. 1 a–h

“Bob Holzman established the JPL CG Lab in 1977. Working with Ivan Sutherland, who had moved from University of Utah to Cal Tech, he envisioned a group with technology expertise for the purpose of visualizing data being returned from NASA missions. Sutherland recommended a graduate student at Utah named Jim Blinn, whose name has become synonymous with JPL and with graphics in general. (Sutherland once commented that “There are about a dozen great computer graphics people, and Jim Blinn is six of them.”)

Blinn received his bachelor's degree in physics and communications science from the University of Michigan in 1970, before computer science was offered as a college subject. He went on to earn a master's degree in engineering at Michigan and a Ph.D. in computer science at the University of Utah in 1978.

Blinn had worked with various imaging techniques while at Utah, and had the vision to develop them into a viable system for the visualization task that Holzman outlined. Blinn produced a series of “fly-by” simulations, including the Voyager, Pioneer and Galileo spacecraft fly-bys of Jupiter, Saturn and their moons. Next, Blinn developed CG sequences for a Annenberg/CPB series, *The Mechanical Universe*, which consisted of over 500 scenes for 52 half

hour programs describing physics and mathematics concepts for college students. He worked with Carl Sagan on the PBS Cosmos series.

Due to the overwhelming reception of the images produced for The Mechanical Universe, Blinn began production of another series devoted to advanced mathematical concepts. Originally titled Mathematica, the title had to be changed because of a software program called Mathematica for mathematics visualization. The series is now called Project Mathematics!

Blinn wrote a series for IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications (for which he received the IEEE Service Award) and is the author of many influential papers, including

Blinn left JPL for Cal Tech, and later Microsoft, where he is involved with the Direct3D project. He received the SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics Achievement Award in 1983, the NASA Exceptional Service Medal and the prestigious MacArthur Foundation Fellowship in 1991, and the Coons award from ACM-SIGGRAPH in 1999. (A Microsoft press release announces Blinn's SIGGRAPH award.)

Artist David Em was hired at JPL as an artist-in-residence, and adapted Blinn's visualization software to realize his own artistic ideas. Em admitted, though that the JPL deep space environment influenced the quality and look of his artwork. From the Digital Art Museum entry on David Em:

David Em started as a painter but in 1974 began to experiment with electronic manipulations of TV images. This led to his involvement with the Xerox Research PARC in Palo Alto and to collaboration with computer graphics pioneers Alvy Ray Smith and Dick Shoup, inventor of the frame buffer. In 1976 Em had access to equipment at Triple-I, set up by Gary Demos and John Whitney Sr., but it was the introduction to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and the research work of pioneer James Blinn that led to Em's mature computer art style. The works produced at JPL led to the first ever artist's monograph published on digital art (The Art of David Em , published by Harry N. Abrams)”

<https://design.osu.edu/carlson/history/tree/jpl.html>



The **Apple I**, Apple's first product, was sold as an assembled circuit board and lacked basic features such as a keyboard, monitor, and case. The owner of this unit added a keyboard and a wooden case.





"By the end of the 1970s, Apple had a staff of computer designers and a production line. The company introduced the Apple III in May 1980 in an attempt to compete with IBM and Microsoft in the business and corporate computing market.[33] Jobs and several Apple employees, including Jef Raskin, visited Xerox PARC in December 1979 to see the Xerox Alto. Xerox granted Apple engineers three days of access to the PARC facilities in return for the option to buy 100,000 shares (800,000 split-adjusted shares) of Apple at the pre-IPO price of \$10 a share."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_Inc.#1976.E2.80.9384:_Founding_and_incorporation

The Visual Computer



Fig. 2a-c
a Joe and Nartuhi, b Chin Li, c Mar
All figures © David Em 1986

Fig. 2d-f
d Hills, e Egypt, f Ola

Fig. 2g-i
g Jose, h Nubes, i Puro

Throughout the Computer Graphics Lab's existence, Blinn has worked with scientists in physics, astronomy, biology and chemistry to produce accurate representations and interest grabbing animations. With scientists working directly with him, sometimes learning to use parts of the system, the Computer Graphics Lab is an efficient operation for producing animations depicting the


sional representations found in most text books turned out to be inaccurate. Three dimensions were required to accurately show how electric fields work.

From the lesson on Kepler's Laws or the SPACE fly-bys to the scenes showing the motion of atoms, the special purpose programs developed by the Computer Graphics Lab at the Jet Propulsion

operation for producing animations depicting the state of current scientific knowledge. A side effect of working cooperatively with scientists is the opportunity to refine the ideas being portrayed. In the animation of Jupiter's magnetic field, several iterations were needed to refine the theory so it would hold together in three dimensions and over time. Again, in animating electric fields for The Mechanical Universe, the common two dimen-

Computer Graphics Lab at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory have reflected and used the functions in the lessons. While much of the design effort is concerned with scene composition, interesting points of view, 'camera' action and colors, the use of real scientific data makes for the most startling and exciting results. The result is all the more exciting for the knowledge that, in some ways, this DNA or planet or magnetic field, which you prob-



The first **Macintosh**, released in 1984, was the first mass-market personal computer featuring an integral graphical user interface and mouse. 

PBS: Pushing Bad Systems on the public, PROPAGANDA OF COSMIC PROPORTIONS

Cosmos: A Personal Voyage





Genre	Documentary
Created by	Carl Sagan Ann Druyan Steven Soter
Directed by	Adrian Malone
Presented by	Carl Sagan
Composer(s)	Vangelis; various artists
Country of	United States

"*Cosmos: A Personal Voyage* is a thirteen-part television series written by Carl Sagan, Ann Druyan, and Steven Soter, with Sagan as presenter. It was executive-produced by Adrian Malone, produced by David Kennard, Geoffrey Haines-Stiles, and Gregory Andorfer, and directed by the producers, David Oyster, Richard Wells, Tom Weidlinger, and others. It covers a wide range of scientific subjects, including the origin of life and a perspective of our place in the universe.

The series was first broadcast by the Public Broadcasting Service in 1980, and was the most widely watched series in the history of American public television until *The Civil War* (1990). As of 2009, it was still the most widely watched PBS series in the world.[1] It won two Emmys and a Peabody Award, and has since been broadcast in more than 60 countries and seen by over 500 million people.[2][3] A book was also published to accompany the series.

Cosmos: A Personal Voyage has been considered highly significant since its broadcast; David Itzkoff of *The New York Times* described it as "a watershed moment for science-themed television programming".

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cosmos:_A_Personal_Voyage

Commentariolus

"Copernicus offered seven postulates:[6]

1. Celestial bodies do not all revolve around a single point
2. The centre of Earth is the centre of the lunar sphere—the orbit of the moon around Earth
3. All the spheres rotate around the Sun, which is near the centre of the Universe
4. The distance between Earth and the Sun is an insignificant fraction of the distance from Earth and Sun to the stars, so parallax is not observed in the stars
5. The stars are immovable; their apparent daily motion is caused by the daily rotation of Earth
6. Earth is moved in a sphere around the Sun, causing the apparent annual migration of the Sun; Earth has more than one motion
7. Earth's orbital motion around the Sun causes the seeming reverse in direction of the motions of the planets."

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commentariolus>

"Emulating the rationalistic style of Thomas Aquinas, Tolosani sought to refute Copernicanism by philosophical argument. Copernicanism was absurd, according to Tolosani, because it was scientifically unproven and unfounded. First, Copernicus had assumed the motion of the Earth but offered no physical theory whereby one would deduce this motion. (No one realized that the investigation into Copernicanism would result in a rethinking of the entire field of physics.) Second, Tolosani charged that Copernicus' thought process was backwards. He held that Copernicus had come up with his idea and then sought phenomena that would support it, rather than observing phenomena and deducing from them the idea of what caused them. In this, Tolosani was linking Copernicus' mathematical equations with the practices of the Pythagoreans (whom Aristotle had made arguments against, which were later picked up by Thomas Aquinas). It was argued that mathematical numbers were a mere product of the intellect without any physical reality, and as such could not provide physical causes in the investigation of nature."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolaus_Copernicus#Controversy

"Some astronomical hypotheses at the time (such as epicycles and eccentrics) were seen as mere mathematical devices to adjust calculations of where the heavenly bodies would appear, rather than an explanation of the cause of those motions. (As Copernicus still maintained the idea of perfectly spherical orbits, he relied on epicycles.) This "saving the phenomena" was seen as proof that astronomy and mathematics could not be taken as serious means to determine physical causes. Tolosani invoked this view in his final critique of Copernicus, saying that his biggest error was that he had started with "inferior" fields of science to make pronouncements about "superior" fields. Copernicus had used mathematics and astronomy to postulate about physics and cosmology, rather than beginning with the accepted principles of physics and cosmology to determine things about astronomy and mathematics. Thus Copernicus seemed to be undermining the whole system of the philosophy of science at the time. Tolosani held that Copernicus had fallen into philosophical error because he had not been versed in physics and logic; anyone without such knowledge would make a poor astronomer and be unable to distinguish truth from falsehood. Because Copernicanism had not met the criteria for scientific truth set out by Thomas Aquinas, Tolosani held that it could only be viewed as a wild unproven theory."

"Perhaps the most influential opponent of the Copernican theory was Francesco Ingoli, a Catholic priest. Ingoli wrote a January 1616 essay to Galileo presenting more than twenty arguments against the Copernican theory.[105] Though "it is not certain, it is probable that he [Ingoli] was commissioned by the Inquisition to write an expert opinion on the controversy", [106] (after the Congregation of the Index's decree against Copernicanism on 5 March 1616, Ingoli was officially appointed its consultant). [106] Galileo himself was of the opinion that the essay played an important role in the rejection of the theory by church authorities, writing in a later letter to Ingoli that he was concerned that people thought the theory was rejected because Ingoli was right. [105] Ingoli presented five physical arguments against the theory, thirteen mathematical arguments (plus a separate discussion of the sizes of stars), and four theological arguments. The physical and mathematical arguments were of uneven quality, but many of them came directly from the writings of Tycho Brahe, and Ingoli repeatedly cited Brahe, the leading astronomer of the era. **These included arguments about the effect of a moving earth on the trajectory of projectiles, and about parallax and Brahe's argument that the Copernican theory required that stars be absurdly large.**

[107] Two of Ingoli's theological issues with the Copernican theory were "common Catholic beliefs not directly traceable to Scripture: the doctrine that hell is located at the center of Earth and is most distant from heaven; and the explicit assertion that Earth is motionless in a hymn sung on Tuesdays as part of the Liturgy of the Hours of the Divine Office prayers regularly recited by priests." [108] Ingoli cited Robert Bellarmine in regards to both of these arguments, and may have been trying to convey to Galileo a sense of Bellarmine's opinion. [109] Ingoli also cited Genesis 1:14 where God places "lights in the firmament of the heavens to divide the day from the night." Ingoli did not think the central location of the sun in the Copernican theory was compatible with it being described as one of the lights placed in the firmament. [108] Like previous commentators Ingoli also pointed to the passages about the Battle of Gibeon. He dismissed arguments that they should be taken metaphorically, saying "Replies which assert that Scripture speaks according to our mode of understanding are not satisfactory: both because in explaining the Sacred Writings the rule is always to preserve the literal sense, when it is possible, as it is in this case; and also because all the [Church] Fathers unanimously take this passage to mean that the sun which was truly moving stopped at Joshua's request. An interpretation which is contrary to the unanimous consent of the Fathers is condemned by the Council of Trent, Session IV, in the decree on the edition and use of the Sacred Books. Furthermore, although the Council speaks about matters of faith and morals, nevertheless it cannot be denied that the Holy Fathers would be displeased with an interpretation of Sacred Scriptures which is contrary to their common agreement." [108] However, Ingoli closed the essay by suggesting Galileo respond primarily to the better of his physical and mathematical arguments rather than to his theological arguments, writing "Let it be your choice to respond to this either entirely of in part—clearly at least to the mathematical and physical arguments, and not to all even of these, but to the more weighty ones." [110] When Galileo wrote a letter in reply to Ingoli years later, he in fact only addressed the mathematical and physical arguments. [110]

In March 1616, in connection with the Galileo affair, the Roman Catholic Church's Congregation of the Index issued a decree suspending *De revolutionibus* until it could be "corrected," on the grounds of ensuring that Copernicanism, which it described as a "false Pythagorean doctrine, altogether contrary to the Holy Scripture," would not "creep any further to the prejudice of Catholic truth." [111] The corrections consisted largely of removing or altering wording that spoke of heliocentrism as a fact, rather than a hypothesis. [112] The corrections were made based largely on work by Ingoli."

The Controversy and Galileo

"On the orders of Pope Paul V, Cardinal Robert Bellarmine gave Galileo prior notice that the decree was about to be issued, and warned him that he could not "hold or defend" the Copernican doctrine. [i] The corrections to *De revolutionibus*, which omitted or altered nine sentences, were issued four years later, in 1620. [113]

In 1633 Galileo Galilei was convicted of grave suspicion of heresy for "following the position of Copernicus, which is contrary to the true sense and authority of Holy Scripture", [114] and was placed under house arrest for the rest of his life. [115] [116]

At the instance of Roger Boscovich, the Catholic Church's 1758 *Index of Prohibited Books* omitted the general prohibition of works defending heliocentrism, [117] but retained the specific prohibitions of the original uncensored versions of *De revolutionibus* and Galileo's *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*. Those prohibitions were finally dropped from the 1835 *Index*."

There is a huge problem with experiments like the Foucault Pendulum and with the related concept of the Coriolis effect.

This is a subject for an article that is in the works.

To put it succinctly, there is a history of criticism of the Foucault Pendulum experiments and this criticism has to do with how the experiment is not reproducible and what 'experiments' that are done are fudged more so than not.

The second problem is inertia. In the Newtonian mainstream model there is inertia and this inertia is the equivalent to some 1000mph at the equator.

Of course there is no real evidence to support this concept so the nobility ginned up an experiment, or rather made a big deal out of a faulty experiment by way of their university system and publishing houses and associations like the Royal Society.

Inertia gets conveniently forgotten when it comes to both the Foucault Pendulum & Coriolis effect.

This has to do with race cars making tight turns. Again this will be published with sources in an upcoming article, you can look all this up yourself. But the tighter the turn, the more energy you need to maintain the same velocity. If the energy stays the same, the speed is slower. So the tighter the turn or curve the slower the speed as long as the energy remains constant.

Velocity from Earth's imagined inertia, is supposed to be constant. This means the Foucault Pendulum has the same inertia as every other object on Earth, in this model. So too for the Coriolis effect and long distant marksmanship. The Newtonian concept precludes such effects. Inertia means there should be no way to tell if the Earth was spinning.

The third problem is with the Foucault Pendulum experiment itself. It should be conducted at the imagined point of Earth's rotation, IE the North Pole. The premise of this experiment ignores Newtonian inertia

and imagines that a suspended weight can swing back and forth while the Earth spins beneath it.

So again even if we ignore inertia, which we cannot do if we buy into Newtonian based physics, then we still have a serious problem. The experiment was conducted originally in Paris. So the whole apparatus, weight and string included would be dragged around with the spinning globe as if it were on a merry go round. The Earth cannot rotate beneath the pendulum. It is an absurd idea.

The point I'm making is that these two experiments are irrelevant to Newtonian based physics and it goes to show how the propaganda is more important than logic or the truth. Check your brain at the door. Nature does not make mistakes and if this theory were based on empirical evidence, (IE nature), we wouldn't find such glaring errors.

Detecting Planets

"For centuries philosophers and scientists supposed that extrasolar planets existed, but there was no way of detecting them or of knowing their frequency or how similar they might be to the planets of the Solar System. Various detection claims made in the nineteenth century were rejected by astronomers. The first confirmed detection came in 1992, with the discovery of several terrestrial-mass planets orbiting the pulsar PSR B1257+12.[35] The first confirmation of an exoplanet orbiting a main-sequence star was made in 1995, when a giant planet was found in a four-day orbit around the nearby star 51 Pegasi. Some exoplanets have been imaged directly by telescopes, but the vast majority have been detected through indirect methods such as the transit method and the radial-velocity method.

Early speculations[edit]

This space we declare to be infinite... In it are an infinity of worlds of the same kind as our own.

Giordano Bruno (1584)[36]

In the sixteenth century the Italian philosopher Giordano Bruno, an early supporter of the Copernican theory that Earth and other planets orbit the Sun (heliocentrism), put forward the view that the fixed stars are similar to the Sun and are likewise accompanied by planets.

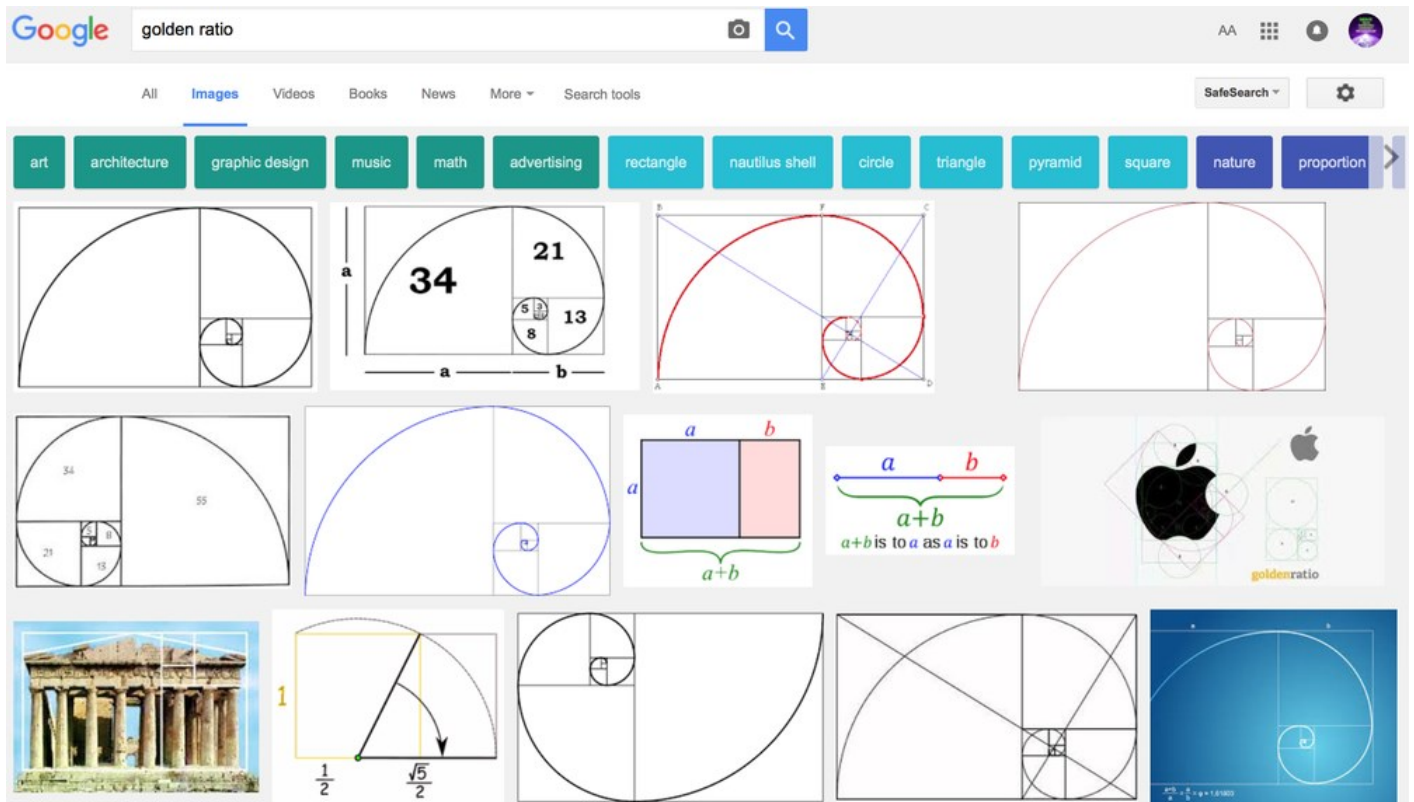
In the eighteenth century the same possibility was mentioned by Isaac Newton in the "General Scholium" that concludes his *Principia*. Making a comparison to the Sun's planets, he wrote "And if the fixed stars are the centers of similar systems, they will all be constructed according to a similar design and subject to the dominion of *One*." [37]

In 1952, more than 40 years before the first hot Jupiter was discovered, Otto Struve wrote that there is no compelling reason why planets could not be much closer to their parent star than is the case in the Solar System, and proposed that Doppler spectroscopy and the transit method could detect super-Jupiters in short orbits.[38]

Discredited claims

Claims of exoplanet detections have been made since the nineteenth century. Some of the earliest involve the binary star 70 Ophiuchi. In 1855 Capt. W. S. Jacob at the East India Company's Madras Observatory reported that orbital anomalies made it "highly probable" that there was a "planetary body" in this system.[39] In the 1890s, Thomas J. J. See of the University of Chicago and the United States Naval Observatory stated that the orbital anomalies proved the existence of a dark body in the 70 Ophiuchi system with a 36-year period around one of the stars.[40] However, Forest Ray Moulton published a paper proving that a three-body system with those orbital parameters would be highly unstable.[41] During the 1950s and 1960s, Peter van de Kamp of Swarthmore College made another prominent series of detection claims, this time for planets orbiting Barnard's Star.[42] Astronomers now generally regard all the early reports of detection as erroneous.[43]

In 1991 Andrew Lyne, M. Bailes and S. L. Shemar claimed to have discovered a pulsar planet in orbit around PSR 1829-10, using pulsar timing variations.[44] The claim briefly received intense attention, but Lyne and his team soon retracted it."



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